

THE NATIONAL

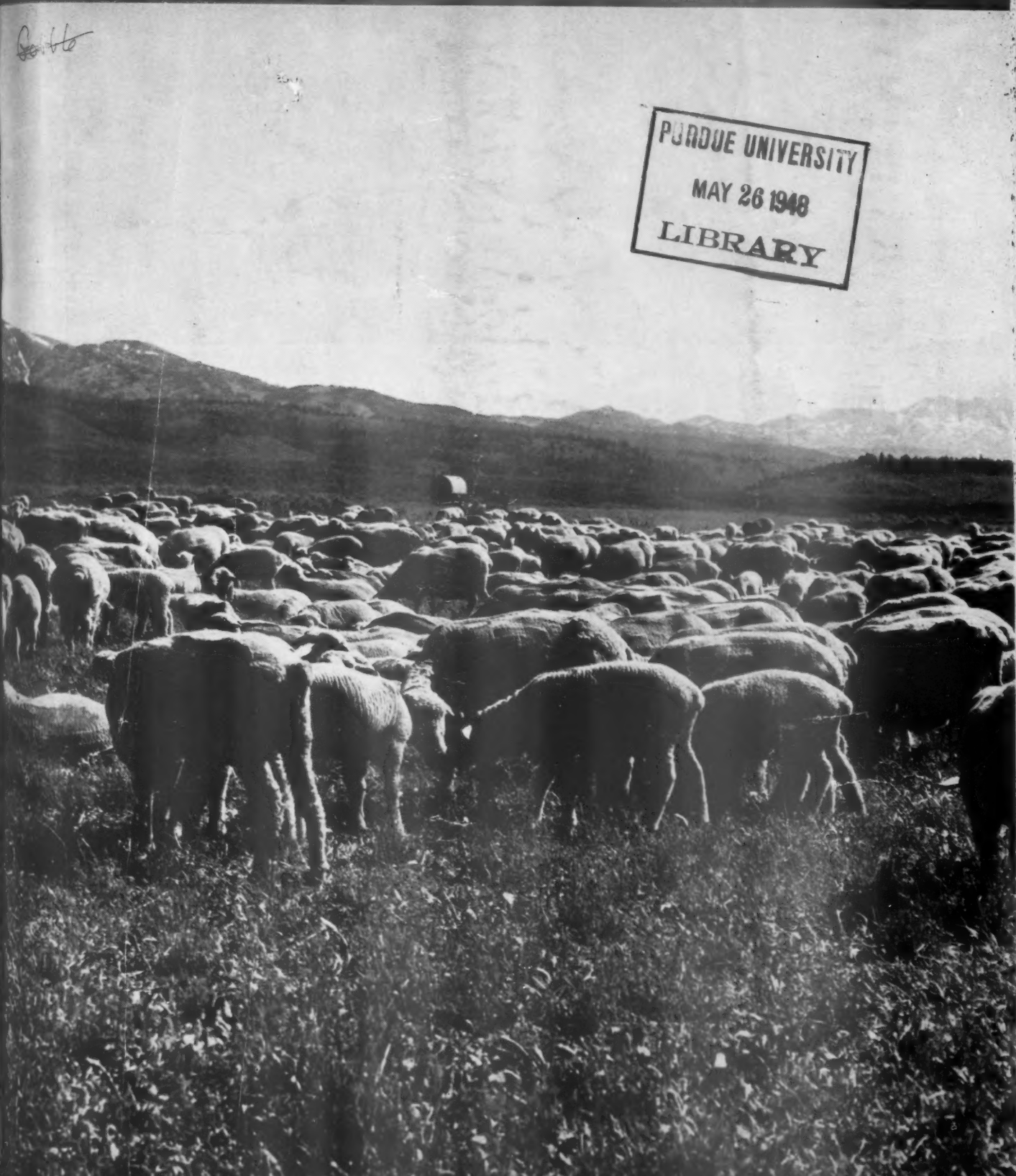
# Wool Grower

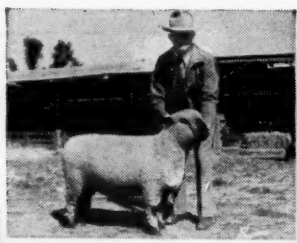
VOLUME XXXVIII

MAY, 1948

NUMBER 5

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"We have used MoorMan's Range Minerals for three years on both our registered Hampshires and range sheep and are perfectly satisfied with the results."

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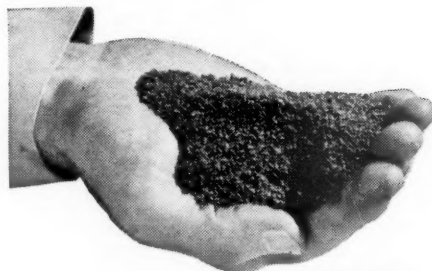
## Minerals "Custom-Made" for Young Range Stock

Complete, balanced formulas safeguard growing lambs where just one or a few mineral ingredients fail to get results.

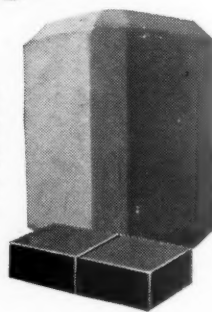
Growing lambs need certain definite minerals to build strong bones and tissues, and to make fast, thrifty gains. For best results, all the minerals they are known to need should be accurately balanced, then carefully blended so that lambs get the proper amount of each.

Not only does MoorMan's Minerals for Sheep contain all the ingredients sheep and lambs on the range need, but these ingredients are scientifically balanced—and then blended as carefully as your druggist compounds a prescription.

MoorMan's "custom-made" formulas give you *specific feeds for specific needs*. There's a special formula for fattening sheep, one containing Phenothiazine for stomach worm control, another for grazing sheep . . . and others for range cattle, fattening cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, horses and poultry. If you are not now getting extra-profit results from feeding minerals custom-made for specific needs, it's easy to get started. Ask your MoorMan Man, or write direct to Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.



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Since 1885

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**"CUSTOM-MADE" for Specific Needs**

## THE COVER

An Idaho range scene—a flock making a temporary sojourn near the foothills waiting for the snow to leave the high altitude ranges—appears on the cover this month. The picture comes from the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.

## The Cutting Chute

### Wyoming's Agricultural Forum Scheduled

August 2-3-4, 1948, are the dates set for the 4th Annual Forum on Labor, Agriculture and Industry at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. The subject of the forum is "A Balanced Economy In The Readjustment Period"; its purpose, to encourage better understanding between all the groups in the national economy and the solution of its problems. The announcement by Dr. A. F. Vass, Professor of Agronomy and Agricultural Economics of the University of Wyoming, who is chairman of the Forum Committee, invites members of interested organizations to attend.

### Prominent Texan Passes

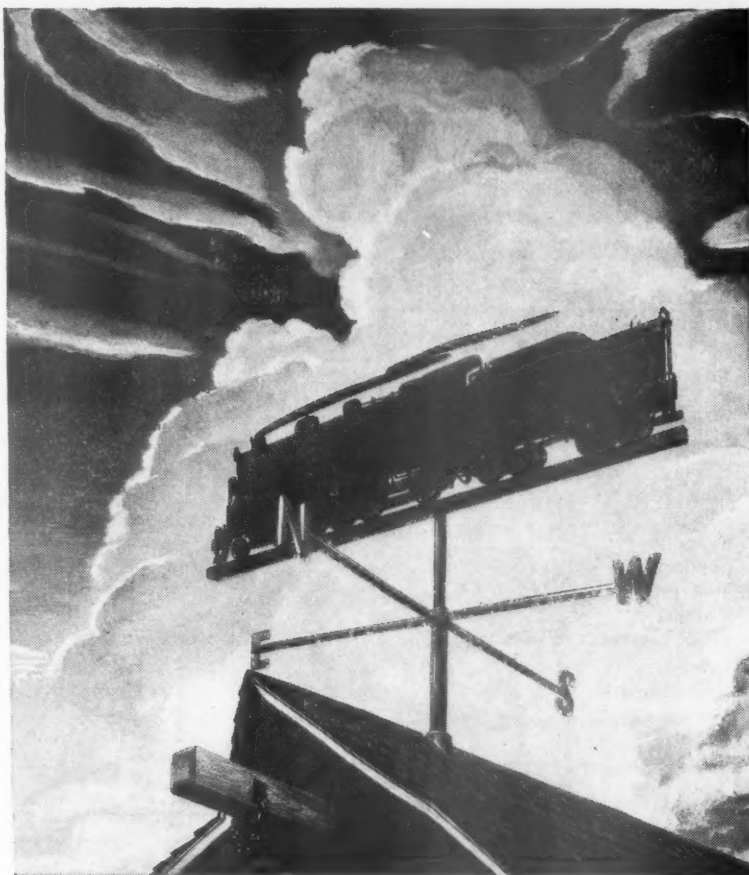
Roy Hudspeth, 72, prominent West Texas ranchman, died after a week's illness in San Angelo on April 13. A director of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association at the time of his death and a former—the tenth—president of that organization, Mr. Hudspeth was a large and successful operator in both cattle and sheep in Brewster, Crockett and Sutton Counties. Mrs. Hudspeth died two years ago, and Mr. Hudspeth is survived by a nephew, Claude Hudspeth Jr. of Del Rio and a niece, Mrs. W. C. Abbey of San Antonio. At one time the Hudspeths owned homes both in Del Rio and Sonora but for a number of years had resided at the Cactus Hotel in San Angelo.

### Cease and Desist Authority Of F. T. C. Under Fire

HR 3871, introduced by Representative O'Hara (R) of Minnesota, would strip the Federal Trade Commission of its power to issue "cease-and-desist" orders in connection with its enforcement of fair trade practices, and would put such cases into the hands of the Federal courts. In hearings held by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House, commencing on April 28, witnesses supporting the measure claimed that the F.T.C. now acts as "prosecutor, judge and jury," and asserted that if, following an investigation, a "cease-and-desist" order is considered necessary, the case should be handled by the district court. F.T.C. officials and supporters told the committee that the O'Hara measure would render the Commission practically powerless, and pointed out that, under the present law, if any firm feels it has been dealt with unfairly under a cease-and-desist order, it can carry the matter to the courts. In about 90 percent of the cases that go to court, one witness declared, the Federal Trade Commission orders were sustained.

The F. T. C., as you know, handles the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act.

May, 1948



## What turn will the weather take?

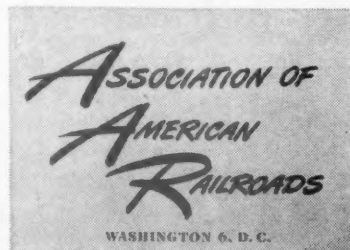
With eyes as sharp as those of any farmer, railroads watch the weather from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Mexico. Acting on reports of current crop conditions, railroads concentrate cars in advance of actual harvest. They try to have an adequate supply of the right kinds of cars, at the right places, at the right times—to move each crop as it is ready for shipment.

Improved farm equipment makes harvesting of many crops faster and more efficient...creating shorter and sharper loading peaks. Railroads work faster and more efficiently, too. They are constantly improving their roadbeds, terminals, and other facilities...and purchasing all types of cars as fast as the builders can provide them.

It is not always possible to move record crops as they are harvested. But

last year the railroads moved more grain and grain products than ever before. This year they hope to do even better.

To continue to improve the world's finest mass transportation system, the railroads must be allowed to earn enough to keep them financially sound...so they can attract the additional capital needed for new equipment and new and better facilities.





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R. C. Elliott & Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
M. E. Hafner & Co.	Newell, South Dakota
Inland Wool Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Miles City Wool Whse. Co.	Miles City, Montana
Pacific Wool Growers	Portland, Oregon
Roswell Wool & Mohair Co.	Roswell, New Mexico
Sacramento Wool Co.	Sacramento, California
Max Schuft & Son	Belle Fourche, So. Dak.
Milton S. Theller	San Francisco, Calif.
E. H. Tryon, Inc.	San Francisco, Calif.
Portland Hide & Wool Co.	Portland, Oregon
Western Wool Storage Co.	Portland, Oregon
Wilkins & Co.	Denver, Colorado
Wool Growers Whse. and Mkt. Co.	Casper, Wyoming

Through these handlers you are assured of receiving every benefit possible under the CCC 1948 Wool Purchase Program.

## WESTERN WOOL HANDLERS ASSN.

**GENUINE**

# NOCONA BOOTS



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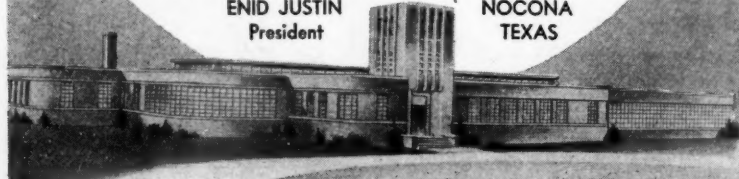
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*Sold Nationally by Prominent Dealers*

**NOCONA BOOT COMPANY**

ENID JUSTIN  
President

NOCONA  
TEXAS



### Pacific Wool Growers Elect

At the first meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors of Pacific Wool Growers held on March 30, R. L. Clark of Portland was reelected president of the association. Other officers reelected were B. F. McCombs of Orick, California, vice president; R. A. Ward of Portland, vice president; and C. E. Grelle of Ridgefield, Washington, secretary-treasurer.

In his statement to the Board of Directors, Manager Ward reported on Senate Bill S-2318, the Long Range Farm Bill, and also discussed the Government's wool purchase program for the 1948 season.

### U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Field Day

The Bureau of Animal Industry and the Intermountain Forest Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, will hold a joint field day on May 20 at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho. The field day program will give visitors an opportunity to see the progress of the sheep breeding program at the Station and to compare the effects of several types of range management on the quality and quantity of range forage produced. At the last field day there were in attendance about 250 from 13 States and Canada. The major percentage of the visitors were men engaged in sheep production.

### Botany Reports On 1947 Income

The annual report for 1947 of Botany Mills Inc., Passaic, New Jersey, discloses a net income of \$3,547,371.21 after taxes and charges. This compares with a net income of \$3,802,547.60 for 1946.

### Conserving Meat In Marketing Livestock

A 50-page illustrated book—the 1947 report of the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board, "Conserving Meat in Marketing Livestock" has just been received. This contains valuable information concerning losses on animals that died or were crippled, or bruised, in the marketing process, and how to reduce them. Observations made at many markets reveal that one of the principal causes of these losses is in the lack of partitions in mixed truck loads.

The number of animals dead and crippled on arrival, in proportion to receipts, was slightly less in 1947 than in 1946, but with more slaughtered and much higher prices, the total loss of approximately \$25,000,000 in 1947 was higher than in 1946. This is indirectly, to a very large extent, a loss to all producers.

This report will be sent to those requesting it by enclosing 30 cents in coins or postage stamps to pay the cost of printing and mailing. Write—National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board, 700 Livestock Exchange Building, Chicago 9, Illinois.

### New Home for Nocona Boot Company

Nocona Boot Company, whose quality product has a nationwide reputation, is inviting its patrons to an "opening party," now tentatively set for May 19, when it moves into its new building at Nocona, Texas.

The National Wool Grower



## Pacific Wool Show

Pacific Wool Growers plan a big wool show again this year, to be held at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland, Oregon, October 1-9. This will inaugurate the renewal of the grandfather of all wool shows, which was suspended during the war years, Manager Ward states.

The largest amount of prize money offered in the history of the show will be put up in 1948. Prizes will be offered on classes, and the wool will be judged on spinning count basis. For example, on 64s fine wool, seven cash prizes are offered ranging from \$15 down to \$3. The same premium will obtain for 58/60s (half blood); 56s (three-eighths blood); 48/50s (quarter blood); 46/44s (low quarter blood); 36/40s (braid).

Wool growers from all over the United States are invited to enter fleeces in the show, which is carried on under the auspices of Pacific Wool Growers of Portland, Oregon. Manager Ward of the Pacific cordially invites exhibitors to send their fleeces along to the Pacific, where they will be carefully stored and taken care of until show time.

## 4-H Show at The Dalles

Second annual Eastern Oregon Wheat League 4-H Show will take place June 7-9 at The Dalles, Oregon. Some 125 boys and girls have entered 118 head of cattle, 52 hogs and 80 sheep.

## Australian Breeder Seeks U. S. Correspondent

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER recently received the following letter from J. R. Lewis, Jordan Avon, Jericho, Central Queensland, Australia:

"I am writing to ask if any of your members would care to correspond with me for the exchange of notes and general information. I would prefer a man who is personally engaged in sheep raising, and not an office grower.

"I rear from two to three thousand sheep on the tropic of Capricorn at an elevation of 1,500 feet, 300 miles inland. I am married and have two boys, one 13 years old and the other 10.

"I have been some years in my present industry, and was originally a wheat grower, about 1200 miles south of here.

"I obtained your address from the U.S.A. Consulate in Canberra."

## Correction

From the International Wool Secretariat in London comes the following correction:

"My attention has been drawn to the statement on Page 27 of your March issue concerning the Secretariat's grants for scientific research work which puts the figure at over 100,000 pounds annually.

"In actual fact, this sum of 100,000 pounds is the approximate amount given to the two institutions mentioned since the inception of the Secretariat; that is to say, covering a period of roughly ten years.

"I am sure the multiplication of the amount about ten times was quite unintentional on your part."

"Are you engaged in the war against insects and rodents?"

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Tired and travel weary live stock do not sell to best advantage.  
CONDITION YOUR LIVE STOCK BY USING OUR FACILITIES FOR

## FEED AND REST

Best of feed and water with expert attendants night and day. Ample facilities for long or short feed.

Live stock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City may be billed to stop at Morris for feed and make the best of connections on to destination.

## CAPACITY:

50,000 Sheep With Up to Date 160 cars good cattle pens, good Shearing and Dipping Facilities. grain bunks and hay racks.

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**Wyoming Wool Growers Association**  
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## Conference On Western Wool Processing

The Rocky Mountain Wool Council, whose membership comprises the Governors of the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, considered in a meeting in Denver on April 23, freight rates, advancement on wool processing in the West and other factors connected with the strengthening of the sheep industry. Further work will be done at a May 28-29 conference in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

## Colorado Wool Warehouse

Craig is the site of a new wool warehouse in Colorado. Financed by sheepmen, the building, which is a fireproof steel fabricated affair, will cost \$70,000 it is estimated, and will be ready for use before the present shearing season is over. Craig is the center of an area producing about four million pounds of wool annually.

## Havell Retires

Thomas E. Havell, assistant director of the Bureau of Land Management, and one of the oldest employees in point of service in the Department of the Interior, retired on April 30 this year. Mr. Havell entered the employ of the then General Land Office in 1899 and his record of 49 years of continuous service covers half the life span of the Interior, which was established in 1849. "No one in or out of the Government service has more intimate knowledge or broader experience in the administration of the nation's many public land laws than Mr. Havell," Secretary Krug said, in making the announcement of Mr. Havell's retirement, "and no employee of the Department of the Interior has more richly earned the release which he seeks after such a long career of honorable and faithful service to his country."

## Stock Pest Control Manual

A new 32-page illustrated Stock Pest Control Manual which covers external parasites affecting all classes of livestock, has been made available to stockmen by the Farnam Company of Omaha. It enables livestock raisers to identify any of the hundred and one insects that infest livestock and suggests control measures for various stock-pest infestations.

It is an authoritative digest of the most important information gathered from various U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and State College bulletins. This valuable manual will be sent "free of charge" to individuals, schools or groups requesting it by writing the Farnam Company, Omaha 3, Nebraska.

## Armour's Tours

The first of Armour & Company trips designed to bring the Easterner into closer touch with the West and its problems is planned for June 13-25. Vice president Walter Netsch of Armour's told the National Wool Growers Association at its convention (see February WOOL GROWER, page 7) of the proposal to invite Easterners, representative of all types of professions and industries, to be their guests on a tour of western areas where livestock are produced. Stockmen in the sections covered by this first trip have been given the itinerary and asked to assist in showing the West to Armour's guests.

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VOL. XXXVIII

NUMBER 5

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414 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah  
Telephone No. 3-2461

J. M. Jones } Editors  
Irene Young }

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower

# The Industry's Position

IT is the policy of the Legislative Committee of the National Wool Growers Association to follow closely and to be guided by the "Platform and Program" of the Association set up at its annual conventions. Many times these resolutions do not cover specific problems as they arise. It is impossible to foresee them. Therefore, the judgment of the Committee must be used to carry out the broad general policies for the best interest of the sheep industry.

Some of the reasons for the positions taken on Washington activities reported in this issue are explained below.

## Long-Range Program for Wool

On April 11, your Legislative Chairman and Secretary appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to state the position of the industry on S. 2318—"A bill to provide a coordinated agricultural program." (Testimony given in this issue).

It was felt that there was little need to go into great detail, nor to generalize; first because the Committee has heard our story for the past 3 years, and second, because a concrete proposal had been made by this Committee in the form of S. 2318.

The reorganization of the Department of Agriculture features of the bill had been thoroughly covered by many organizations. There were so many different ideas concerning Titles I and II of the bill—Reorganization—that it appeared little could be accomplished this year. There are many planning committees for reorganization of the Department such as the Hoover Committee, the Senate and House Agriculture Committees and at present there is no coordinated approach.

From a realistic and practical standpoint, the best thing to do seemed to be to agree with all phases of the bill which were helpful to the industry and to offer constructive changes where needed. The modernized moving base or alternative parity formula places wool and lambs in a fair and equitable position with other agricultural commodities. The support formula as outlined in the bill is not applicable to wool, but would seem to fit the field crops and commodities generally in surplus. Therefore, a formula for wool

was developed which, although not calculated on carry-over, total supply and normal supply formulas as outlined in the bill, did give approximately the same treatment for wool as for other commodities. The operation of the formula suggested by your representatives was in line with the principles adopted for other commodities so that if it is approved or adopted, wool would not have to secure special legislation.

The adoption of the so-called "incentive formula" by the Congress would establish the fact that a domestic wool industry is essential and desirable. There would then be no further question as to the attitude of the Congress, regardless of the statements of the State Department.

The formula suggested attempts to stabilize the production of domestic wool and to encourage a return to normal production of approximately 360,000,000 grease pounds shorn wool. If, under this formula, it would be necessary at any time in the future to support wool, the support would necessarily be on not only shorn but the pulled wool. In order to make a support or loan program work, pulled wool would necessarily have to be included.

The reason pulled wool is not included in the formula for determining rate of support is because, if the object of the program is to maintain production, shorn wool is the only true barometer. When pulled wool production increases, it is a sign of liquidation rather than maintenance of or increase in sheep numbers.

The other recommendations made to the Committee are self-explanatory. This presentation was made from the most practical standpoint on the basis of the program before the Committee, but it is interesting to relate that after trying out all sorts of formulas for a

long-range program for domestic wool, the soundest program from the standpoint of producer, consumer and Government was adequate tariff protection to meet the differences in the cost of production here and abroad.

## Division of Grazing

Appearing in this issue is the testimony of G. E. Stanfield, Weiser, Idaho, member of the National Advisory Council of the Division of Grazing and member of Secretary Krug's contact committee of five, and your Secretary's testimony before the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on the 1949 Interior Appropriations Bill.

During the past year, your Legislative Committee received considerable criticism for their part played in working out the distribution of fees of the Division of Grazing, through what is known as the Barrett Bill. The results of this effort worked out to the satisfaction of almost all of the permittees. To Congressman Barrett (Wyo.) goes an undying debt of gratitude for his fair and able manner in working out this problem.

There was never any thought on the part of those who did the job to destroy or weaken the Division of Grazing. The testimony of Mr. Stanfield and your Secretary might again be construed by some to weaken the Division of Grazing. This is far from the facts. The testimony given is to carry out resolution No. 32 of the 1948 Platform and Program of the National Wool Growers Association and that is to support the Nicholson Plan as agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior, the National Advisory Board Council, the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association.

Everyone endorsing the plan wants it to succeed and succeed in accordance with our agreements and the commitments to the Congress. Had the budget for the Division of Grazing been prepared in accordance with the Nicholson Plan, there would have been no need to present the testimony referred to, but only to have supported the Division of Grazing in its request.

J.M.J.

## 1949 CONVENTION HEAD-QUARTERS

The Gunter Hotel has been selected as headquarters for the 84th convention of the National Wool Growers Association in San Antonio, Texas. Dates are February 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1949.



## Freight Rate Increase

THE Interstate Commerce Commission on April 19, 1948, temporarily increased freight rates again. Until a further order is issued by the I.C.C. the basic freight rates and charges, except for some exceptions as to rates on coal, some ores, etc., are increased as follows:

	Percent
Within eastern territory .....	30
Within southern territory .....	25
From, to and within Zone 1 of western trunk-line territory .....	25
Within western territory other than Zone 1 of western trunk-line territory .....	20
Interterritorially between southern and western territories and between those territories on the one hand and eastern territory on the other .....	25
Definition of the territories referred to above are:	

Eastern territory embraces Illinois, and a small portion of southeastern Wisconsin, and the territory east thereof, and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

Southern territory embraces area east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

Zone 1, Western Trunk-line territory is roughly described as the greater portion of Wisconsin, all of Iowa, the southeastern part of Minnesota, and the area in Missouri, north of a line from Kansas City to St. Louis, through Holden, Eldon and Pacific, Missouri.

Chas. E. Blaine, traffic specialist for the National Wool Growers Association, says:

"The increases authorized in the third interim report and order of the Commission are in lieu of the 10 percent general increase authorized in the first interim report and the additional 20 percent (which included the first 10 percent) authorized in the second interim report in this proceeding.

"This third interim report does not effect any change in the linehaul rates in the territory in the western district, west and south of zone 1 of western trunk-line territory. However, it effects an increase of 5 percent in the rates on livestock moving interterritorially between southern and western territories and between said territories, on the one hand, and eastern territory on the other."

Mr. Blaine also calls attention to the fact that no increase is proposed or

authorized in (a) charges for loading or unloading livestock, or, (b) in demurrage charges for the detention of freight cars.

## Wool Trade to Cooperate on All Fronts

PRESIDENT Pauly, Legislative Chairman Wilson and Secretary Jones of the National Wool Growers Association, met with the representatives of the National and Boston Wool Trade Associations, Malcolm Green, Harold T. Lindsay and Hubert Silberman in Chicago, April 10, at the trade's request.

The Wool Trade Committee expressed a desire to cooperate with wool growers on the long-range agricultural bill (S. 2318) introduced by Senator Aiken (Vt.). Hearings on the bill started before the Senate Agricultural Committee on April 12.

The proposed legislation was discussed thoroughly by representatives of the trade and the growers. The trade was in agreement with the growers on the long-range agricultural bill on both the matter of support prices and the modernization of parity.

When the growers' representatives pointed out that it was quite possible a long-range agricultural bill would not be passed during the present session of Congress and asked what the attitude of the trade would be on a one-year extension of the present support price program in that event, the representatives of the National and Boston Wool Trade said that they would be glad to assist in extensions of the present program for one year.

Naturally the wool trade wants to get the Government out of the wool business just as rapidly as possible and in this, we believe, most growers agree with them.

The trade realizes the seriousness of the situation and also the necessity of support prices on wool until such time as permanent legislation is passed.

The meeting was very harmonious and resulted in complete agreement on wool legislation. We appreciate the co-operative attitude of the wool trade members.

The representatives of the wool trade also indicated their willingness and desire to cooperate in collections under the membership agreement program of the various States and for the American Wool Council.

J. M. J.

## The Trade's Testimony on S. 2318

The National and Boston Wool Trade Associations confirmed their expression, made in Chicago on April 10, 1948 (see this page), of a desire to cooperate with the wool growers in obtaining proper security for the industry at hearings on the long-range agricultural program proposed by Senator Aiken in S. 2318, on April 20. The official representation before the Committee was made by President Hugh Munro for the National Wool Trade Association. His was the only statement made by the wool trade. It is given in full here.

My name is Hugh Munro. I am President of the National Wool Trade Association and a member of the Boston Wool Trade Association. I am representing both trade associations here today. Prior to the war years the members of these associations bought and sold most of the wool consumed in the United States. The views of these associations regarding wool price support legislation are well known to the members of this committee.

Consistently before this committee and other committees of the Congress in the past it has been the position of these associations that Congress should enact legislation which would adequately protect the wool grower and at the same time remove the Government from the wool business and return it to free enterprise. We believe that wool should receive the same level of support from the Government on a long-range farm program as other basic agricultural commodities, which is provided in Senate Bill 2318. This will give the wool grower the protection which he needs and at the same time return the wool business to normal commercial channels.

We appreciate the possibility that in view of the shortness of time it may be impossible for the Congress to enact S. 2318 or similar legislation at this session of the Congress. This year under existing wool legislation with world wool prices high, a large percentage of the domestic clip was sold through normal channels. We see no objection to re-enacting existing wool legislation which expires on December 31, 1948, for an additional year during which the Congress will have an opportunity to enact a long-range farm program.

The National Wool Grower

# Analysis of S. 2318

THE following analysis of S. 2318, which, if enacted, will be known as the Agricultural Act of 1948, has been distributed by Senator Aiken:

Sec. 1. The Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Act of 1948."

Sec. 2. Presents a broad statement of policy objectives.

## TITLE I

Sec. 101. Creates the "Agricultural Conservation and Improvement Service" to include all programs of the Department of Agriculture which require direct dealings with farmers except, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary, that educational, informational and demonstrational features of such functions are assigned to the Extension Service and the research and investigational features of the programs shall be exercised through the Agricultural Experiment Stations under the supervision of the Office of Experiment Stations. Instructs the Secretary of Agriculture (a) to coordinate the work of the Agricultural Conservation and Improvement Service and (b) to abolish the regional offices of the Soil Conservation Service. Two or more States may unite to request the establishment of offices to serve such States for particular needs.

Sec. 102. The Secretary of Agriculture may assign funds to the Extension Service and cooperating agencies for functions to be exercised by those agencies.

Sec. 103. The Secretary shall establish a Division of Soil Conservation and Improvement in the Office of Experiment Stations to supervise cooperative research in soil conservation.

Sec. 104. The Secretary is authorized to make funds for soil conservation research available to the several State and territory Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Sec. 105. The Secretary shall establish (a) an agency known as the Economic and Social Science Administration to include the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, the Office of the Administrator, Research and Marketing Act, and basic economic and related

social science research, and (b) an agency known as Natural and Physical Science Administration to replace the Agricultural Research Administration. These two agencies and the Office of Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Extension Service shall be placed under the direct administration of a Coordinator of Research and Education.

Sec. 106. Provides for farmers in each township to elect members of County Agricultural Associations of six or more members.

Sec. 107. Provides that County Agricultural Associations shall elect from their own number a County Agricultural Executive Committee of three to five members.

Sec. 108. Provides for the formation of a State Agricultural Council consisting of State Commissioner (Secretary or Director) of Agriculture or his designee, the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station or his designee, the Director of the Agricultural Extension Service or his designee as ex officio members and the election of six or more members by the chairman of the County Agricultural Executive Committees. The function of the State Agricultural Council shall be policy making and directing of work assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture as distinguished from operations which will be conducted by personnel employed for that purpose under the direction of the State Council.

Sec. 109. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make payments to the State Councils, County Associations, and Executive Committees for administrative expenses.

Sec. 110. Establishes a National Agricultural Council of nine members to serve the Secretary of Agriculture in an advisory capacity.

Sec. 111. Restricts a person to membership on one council or association.

Sec. 112. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer responsibilities for the Farmers Home Administration to the State Agricultural Councils and County Committees.

Sec. 113. Grants permission of the Secretary of Agriculture to establish not more than ten experimental coun-

ties for testing out new types of programs before initiating such programs as general program for the entire country.

## TITLE II

Sec. 201. Provides for the development of plans of work and the disbursing of funds by the State Agricultural Councils as approved by the Secretary of Agriculture for carrying out action programs dealing directly with farmers.

Sec. 202. Amends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by extending to December 31, 1952 the date for States to effect organization to receive appropriations under the Act as grants-in-aid.

Sec. 203. Amends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act pertaining to powers and duties in determining and making payments or grants-in-aid to agricultural producers by directing the Secretary to utilize the State Agricultural Councils, County Agricultural Associations and Executive Committees.

Sec. 204. Amends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide for payments or grants-in-aid to farmers for soil-building or soil-conserving practices upon approval by the State Agricultural Council and the Secretary. The total payments for any one year to any person shall not exceed "\$—."

Sec. 205. Amends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act respecting administrative expenses of the State Councils, County Agricultural Associations and Executive Committees.

## TITLE III

Sec. 301. Defines "parity price" to be either the parity price as previously determined on the base period of 1909-1914 or an "alternative parity price" based on a ten-year moving average of prices for a commodity for the ten-year period ending on the last December 31, divided by the ratio of the general level of prices received by farmers during such period to the general level of prices received by farmers in the period January, 1910 to December, 1914.

The "parity index" shall be the ratio of the general level of prices for articles and services farmers buy (including interest and taxes) to the general level of such prices, rates and taxes during the period January, 1910 to December, 1914.

"Parity" as applied to income from any agricultural commodity for any year shall be that gross income which bears the same relationship to parity income from agriculture for such year as the average gross income from such commodity for the preceding ten calendar years bears to the average gross income from agriculture for such ten calendar years.

"Carry-over" in case of corn, rice, peanuts, oats, barley and rye for any marketing year shall be the quantity of the commodity on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year. "Carry-over" in the case of cotton shall be the quantity of cotton on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year plus any quantity without the United States at beginning of such marketing year which was previously produced in the United States. "Carry-over" in the case of wool shall be the quantity of wool on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year which was produced in the United States prior to the beginning of such marketing year.

The "normal supply" of a commodity shall be the adjusted average total supply for the ten preceding marketing years, computed by determining the actual average total supply for such period, and increasing such actual average by 10 percent of the amount by which the total supply for each marketing year used in computing such actual average was less than 80 percent of such actual average, and decreasing such actual average by 10 percent of the amount by which total supply for each marketing year used in computing such actual average exceeded 120 percent of such actual average.

"Total supply" of cotton, wheat, corn, rice, peanuts, wool and tobacco for any marketing year shall be the carry-over of the commodity for such marketing year, plus the quantity produced in the United States during the year in which the marketing year begins and the quantity imported into the United States during such marketing year, except wool shall include only domestic wool and in the case of Type-46 tobacco,

production shall be based on production during the marketing year in place of production in the calendar year.

Sec. 203. Provides that the income for the basic commodities of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, peanuts and wool after December 31, 1948 will be supported at 75 percent of the parity price when the carry-over, production and imports for the year are equivalent to the ten-year average carry-over, production and imports. As the supply in a marketing year increases up to 130 percent of normal supply, the support price would decrease to 60 percent of parity or as the supply decreases down to 70 percent of a normal supply the support price would increase to 90 percent of parity.

If the National Council on majority vote finds conditions of supply and demand require an adjustment in support prices in the interest of agriculture and the public, and the Secretary approves the findings, support prices may be adjusted to not more than 90 percent or less than 60 percent of the parity price to meet changes in supply and demand.

The Commodity Credit Corporation may sell any commodity owned or controlled by it at a price not lower than midway between the parity price and the support price of such commodity or not less than 90 percent of the parity price for commodities not price supported, except when sold for new or by-product uses, peanuts for oil extraction or products for feed or seed and other provisional restrictions including the export at competitive world prices when carry-over stocks exceed 500,000,000 bushels of wheat or corn, or 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn, oats, barley, rye and wheat considered together, or 5,000,000 bales of cotton.

Sec. 303. Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to include imports in determining supplies.

Sec. 304. Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to direct the Secretary to utilize the State Agricultural Councils, County Agricultural Associations and Executive Committees provided for in this Act.

#### TITLE IV

Sec. 401. Provides for the accumulation of unused annual portions of Section 32 funds to the amount of \$300,000,000 as a reserve for the purposes

stipulated for the use of Section 32 funds.

Sec. 402. Amends the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 by substituting the words "the parity prices of such commodities" for "the prices that will give such commodities a purchasing power equivalent to their purchasing power during the base period."

Sec. 403. Repeals Section 2 of the joint resolution relating to specific loan rates on tobacco which would make tobacco loan rates dependent upon Sec. 302.

Sec. 404. This Act shall become effective January 1, 1949.

## The Flying Basques

APPROXIMATELY 160 Basques of the Pyrenees Mountain country of France and Spain have been flown into the United States this year to supply sheep producers of Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California and Washington with much needed herders. Approximately 90 percent of them were flown direct from Madrid, Spain, to Salt Lake City via New York, while the remaining 10 percent flew from Madrid to Chicago, and thence direct to sheep ranches in California. Most of the Basques arriving are young and unmarried, and as sheepmen know, particularly fitted to herding in our western mountainous area.

The sheepman's labor problem was a particularly vexatious one during the war years when the younger generation of ranchers were in the Armed Forces, and the older herders were lured to more remunerative work in war plants, and in many sections of the range country, this lack of competent herders continues to be an unsolved problem, as many of the American herders who have proved their worth during the years are now reaching retirement age and apparently younger men are not interested in a profession that requires living in "a home on the range" for any length of time.

The western sheepmen who are employing the new Basque herders are reported as paying \$1100 down for each one to cover their transportation as well as \$500 bond to protect the United States Government.



# Association Statement on S. 2318

Wool growers' views on S. 2318, a bill to provide a coordinated agricultural program, currently referred to as the Senate's long-range agricultural plan, were placed before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on April 20, 1948, by Secretary Jones.

The salient points of his statement are given below, and further comments and explanation are made by the Secretary on page 5. Also the analysis of the bill itself (pages 7-8) should be studied.

THE domestic sheep industry is deeply grateful and highly appreciative of the work and accomplishments of your committee with respect to providing stop-gap legislation in the first session of the 80th Congress for the continuation of the wool support program. We are also grateful to Senator Aiken and his colleagues for including wool in S. 2318, and for initiating a long-range program now rather than to rely on continued stop-gap legislation.

Since November, 1945, the Congress of the United States has had the problems of the domestic sheep industry under discussion and deliberation. Your committee is well aware of this industry's problems.

So that the committee may have them, for ready reference, a group of exhibits are attached to this statement which are pertinent to this discussion:

**Exhibit A—Stock Sheep on Farms and Production of Domestic Wool.** The reduction of stock sheep numbers since the high of 1942 is 38 per cent as of January 1, 1948.

(This table appeared in the National Wool Grower, December, 1947 (p. 8) and is not reprinted here.—Ed.)

**Exhibit B—Cash Income of Various Agricultural Commodities in the 12 Western States and Texas.**

The sheep industry has dropped in rank of importance from 7th to 8th place in 1946.

(This table appeared in N. W. G., December, 1947, p. 9) and is not reprinted here.—Ed.)

**Exhibit C—Wool production and Consumption for 30 years.** Only once

in the last thirty years has domestic production exceeded consumption and that was the depression year of 1934.

(Table appeared in N. W. G. December, 1947, p. 24 and is not reprinted here.—Ed.)

**Exhibit D—Tariff Tied to Foreign Rates of Exchange.** A compensating tariff for wool should be sufficiently flexible in order to adjust with changing rates of foreign currency.

(Table not shown; appeared N. W. G. December, 1947, p. 24.—Ed.)

**Exhibit E—Import Duties.** Duties collected on foreign wool importations during 1941-46, inclusive (1947 not available) amounted to \$714,400,000 for these 6 years, or 30.3 per cent of total import duties. Therefore duties from wool supplied 30.3 per cent of section 32 funds.

(Table omitted, as it appeared in N. W. G. December, 1947, p. 24.—Ed.)

**Exhibit F—Parity Calculations.** Modernized or 10 year moving base parity for wool as of February 15, 1948 without wages amounted to 52.8 cents per grease pound; with wages 55.4; parity price under present formula was 45.4 as of the same date.

(Table not shown.—Ed.)

**Exhibit G—Average Prices Received by Farmers.** The average increase in prices for 23 principal agricultural commodities from the pre-war period (Sept. 15, 1941) to January 15, 1948 amounted to 146.9 per cent. The increase in the price of wool during the same period is 12.1 percent.

(Table not shown.—Ed.)

**Exhibit H—Analysis of Normal Supply (excluding Government stock of wool), Total Supply and Supply Percentage for Domestic Wool Calculated under S. 2318.**

**Exhibit I—Analysis of Normal Supply, Total Supply and Supply percentage for Domestic Wool calculated under S. 2318.**

**Exhibit J—Wool Production Stabilization Formula.**

## Recommendations For Long-Range Agricultural Program

Before referring to S. 2318, I should like to present our position and atti-

tude: (1) There is one proper solution of the situation confronting the domestic sheep industry and that is adequate tariff protection to compensate for the difference in the cost of production of wool here and abroad and that this tariff be made flexible, taking into account the fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

We recognize that proper tariff protection is not the primary consideration of this Committee, but the reduction in duty on wool of 8½ cents per clean pound, effective January 1, 1948, must receive consideration of all of Congress and the effect taken into consideration by this Committee in planning for a long-range agricultural program if the domestic industry is to survive. Briefly, our recommendations are:

1. Adequate tariff protection
2. Modernization of parity
3. Establishment of wool as a basic commodity
4. Price support at 75 percent of parity as a "disaster floor."

(2) In the development of a long-range program the sheep industry does not want nor expect more consideration for its products than is given to all of agriculture. We do expect equal treatment, but nothing more.

The Secretary of Agriculture told this Committee April 12, in effect, that support for wool was made a "guinea pig" last year; that he had the power to support wool, but that he wanted a mandate from Congress, which, thanks to you gentlemen, was accomplished by the Wool Act of 1947. We do not want to ask Congress to again pass special legislation for wool. Again, we appreciate the inclusion of wool in long-range agricultural legislation.

## S. 2318 as Applied to Wool

Much time was spent by the Committee last week in hearing the statements of the Secretary of Agriculture and farm organizations on Title I\* and II\* of S. 2318. With your permission I should like to proceed immediately to

\* Title I, Reorganization of the Department of Agriculture

\*\*Title II, Amendments to Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

**EXHIBIT H**  
**(Liquidating Formula)**

**ANALYSIS OF NORMAL SUPPLY (CCC Stocks out), TOTAL SUPPLY AND SUPPLY PERCENTAGE FOR DOMESTIC WOOL CALCULATED UNDER S. 2318**

Year	Carry over Domestic Wool 1st of year	Production Shorn and Pulled Wool	Supply
1938	200.7	424.4	625.1
1939	198.9	426.2	625.1
1940	125.5	434.0	559.5
1941	122.0	453.3	575.3
1942	170.2	455.0	625.2
1943	208.8	444.0	652.8
1944	109.3	411.8	521.1
1945	68.2	378.4	446.6
1946	57.5	341.8	399.3
1947	171.7	310.1	481.8
Average	143.3	407.9	551.2
80% total average supply=441.0			4.2—10% dif. be-
120% total average supply=661.4			tween total
			supply for
			1946 (399.3)
			and the avg.
			supply.
			555.4 Normal sup-
			ply
1948	178.5	295.0	473.5 Total Supply

Total supply for 1948 is 85% of normal supply—This is the supply percentage. This would mean an 80% parity support or a support program at 42.7 cents (parity Jan. 15, 1948-53.4) per grease pound average if the program had gone into effect as of January 15, 1948.  
Present support is 42.3 cents per grease pound.  
Source: Basic Data—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 4/15/48.

Title III—Amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938—and discuss this title as it is applied to wool.

We endorse the "alternative parity price" formula with the ten-year moving base provided for in the bill as far as the sheep industry is concerned. This will place wool and lambs in a fair and equitable price relationship with other agricultural commodities.

**Supply Formula and Basis  
For Price Support**

Before it is possible to arrive at a proper conclusion for a supply formula or a basis of price support for wool, one of two fundamental principles must be decided upon: (1) A domestic sheep industry is essential and desirable; (2) A sheep industry in this country is uneconomic and should be liquidated as quickly and as painlessly as possible, which is the present position of our State Department. We, of course, hold to the first view expressed and are supported in this view by the Army and Navy Munitions Board, which has declared wool a critical and strategic commodity subject to stockpiling.

Let us, for purposes of discussion, classify the above principles into (1) the "incentive formula," (2) the "liquidating formula."

**"Liquidating Formula"**

If the principle is adopted that a domestic sheep industry is uneconomic and should be liquidated, and we are

quite certain that this would not be the recommendation of this Committee, the definition of "Total Supply" should be amended by adding "and stocks held by any agency of Government," as follows:

"Total supply of cotton, wheat, corn, rice, peanuts, and wool for any marketing year shall be the carryover of the commodity for such marketing year, plus the quantity produced in the United States during the calendar year in which such marketing year begins and, except in the case of wool, the quantity imported into the United States during such marketing year, and stocks held by any agency of the Government."

This would permit orderly liquidation.

The reason for this request is that producers have no control over the disposal of stocks of wool held by a Government agency, either as a result of a support program or of stockpiling. Domestic wool is a deficit product. Only once in the past 30 years has domestic production exceeded consumption. It is our opinion that in normal times wool will never be a surplus commodity.

Exhibit H is an analysis of "normal supply" with Government stocks excluded from the definition, "total supply" (government stocks excluded),

**EXHIBIT I (Eye)**  
**(Application of Formula as Proposed in Bill)**

**ANALYSIS OF NORMAL SUPPLY, TOTAL SUPPLY AND SUPPLY PERCENTAGE FOR DOMESTIC WOOL CALCULATED UNDER S. 2318**

Year	WOOL Carry-over (000) Grease Pounds - Domestic	WOOL Production (000) Grease Pounds - Domestic	Total Supply (000)
1938	161,724	424,400	586,124
1939	198,692	426,200	624,892
1940	128,475	434,000	562,475
1941	120,338	453,300	573,638
1942	170,170	455,000	625,170
1943	208,756	444,000	652,756
1944	284,522	411,800	696,322
1945	406,252	378,400	784,652
1946	518,525	341,700	860,225
1947	636,579	310,100	946,679
10 year average	283,403	407,890	691,129

80% of Total Average Supply=552,903 pounds

120% of Total Average Supply=829,355 pounds

No years less than 80% of actual average

Years 1946 and 1947 equaled more than 120% of actual average.

10% of the difference between Total Supply for 1946 (860,225) and 120% of the Total

10 yr. average supply 829,355 is 3,087,000 grease pounds.

10% of the difference for 1947 11,732,000 grease pounds.

14,819,000 grease pounds.

10 year average total supply ..... 691,129 grease pounds

Less 10% of differences for 1946 and 1947 ..... 14,819 grease pounds

Normal Supply=..... 676,310 grease pounds

1948 Carry-over (529,140,000) Estimated Production (290,000,000)=

Total Supply (819,140,000)

Total supply for 1948 is 121% of Normal Supply—This is the supply percentage This would mean a 65% parity support or a support program at 34.1 cents per grease pound (average).

Present support program 42.3 cents per grease pound.

Source: Basic Data—U. S. Department of Agriculture, 4/15/48.

and "supply percentage" for domestic wool as calculated under S. 2318, in order to show the operation of the "liquidating" formula if it were in operation this year.

The support price for wool would figure out to be 42.7 cents per grease pound or four-tenths (4/10) of a cent per pound higher than wool is supported this year. This would permit a gradual liquidation of the industry without disastrous effects to the producer, but in our opinion would mean a loss to the Nation as a whole.

#### Formula as Set in Bill

The formula as now used in the bill for wool would be ruinous. It would provide a support of 34.1 cents per grease pound or 8.2 cents less than the present price support program of 42.3 cents per grease pound, providing it was in operation this year. (See Exhibit I.)

It appears to us that the present formula is more applicable to field crops and surplus commodities generally speaking, than it is to a deficit commodity produced from livestock, which cannot be turned on and off with the seasons.

#### "Incentive Formula"

If the principle is adopted that the domestic sheep industry is necessary and desirable, and we feel that is the position of this Committee, we recommend striking any reference to wool in the definitions of carryover, normal and total supply, and making the following paragraph applicable to wool: "The level at which the price of wool for such marketing year shall be supported shall then be determined on the basis of its parity price as of the beginning of such marketing year as follows: For every 5,000,000 pounds of shorn grease wool, or major fraction thereof that the Secretary of Agriculture estimates will be produced during the following marketing year, above or below 360,000,000 pounds of shorn grease wool, the support price shall vary one percentum (1%) below or above 75 percentum of the parity price. The level of support shall not exceed 90 percentum nor fall below 60 percentum of the parity price."

The average shorn wool production for the 10-year period, 1930 through 1939, inclusive, was 361,500,000 pounds. We believe that a reasonable and normal level of production of 360,000,000 pounds can be maintained as is commensurate with our natural resources and with the industry's ability to produce.

Wool prices averaged for the years 1920 through 1939, inclusive, approx-

Normal Domestic Shorn Wool (grease) Production Percentage of parity wool support or loan base						360,000,000 lbs. 75
Year	Domestic Production Shorn wool (000)	Change in Production Shorn wool (000)	Support or loan Base (%)	Modernized Parity 10 yr. avg. (cents)	Loan or Support Amount (cents)	Actual Price (cents)
1930	352.1	— 7.9	77	36.3	28.0	19.5
1931	376.3	+ 16.3	72	34.0	24.5	13.6
1932	351.0	— 9.0	77	30.2	23.3	8.6
1933	374.2	+ 14.2	72	26.2	18.9	20.6
1934	368.9	+ 8.9	73	27.8	20.3	21.9
1935	361.5	+ 1.5	75	28.4	21.3	19.3
1936	353.2	— 6.8	76	26.3	20.0	26.9
1937	356.1	— 3.9	76	27.1	20.6	32.0
1938	359.9	— 0.1	75	27.1	20.3	19.1
1939	361.7	+ 1.7	75	25.4	19.1	22.3
1940	372.0	+ 12.0	73	26.0	19.0	28.3
1941	387.5	+ 27.5	69	27.6	19.0	35.5
1942	388.3	+ 28.3	69	33.1	22.8	40.1
1943	378.8	+ 18.8	71	37.7	26.8	41.7
1944	338.3	— 21.7	79	30.7	31.4	42.4
1945	307.9	— 52.1	85	39.6	33.7	41.9
1946	279.9	— 80.1	90	40.8	36.7	42.3
1947	252.8	—107.2	90	47.5	42.8	42.0
1948	240.0	—120.0	90	51.0	45.9	

Production of domestic shorn wool—1930-39 inclusive averaged 361,500,000 pounds. Prices of all wool 1920-39 inclusive averaged 82 per cent of modernized parity. Normal production of domestic shorn wool is taken at 360,000,000 pounds. Normal loan or support base is taken at 75% of parity, with a maximum of 90 per cent and a minimum of 60% loan or support price.

For every 5,000,000 pounds of shorn wool variation in production 1 per cent change is made in inverse proportion from the normal (75%) loan or support base.

Source: Basic Data (corrected)—U. S. Department of Agriculture—4/15/48.

imately 82 percent of parity as determined under this bill.

Exhibit J shows how the "normal production" formula of 360,000,000 pounds of shorn grease wool at 75 percent of parity support would have operated during the past 18 years and if it were in operation in 1948. This formula would have leveled the "valleys" and cushioned the disastrous break in prices in 1932. Support, however, would not have been necessary the next year (1933).

This formula would give an incentive to increase production of wool when needed and yet would tend to discourage production when above the normal level.

#### Other Recommendations

We concur in the testimony of the American Farm Bureau Federation that the Commodity Credit Corporation should be permitted to sell its holdings of wool at competitive prices, regardless of the established loan rate for wool.

Wool has never participated in the use of Section 32 funds. For a number of years duties from foreign wool imports have supplied 30 percent of the total funds for Section 32 (Exhibit E). These importations of foreign wool have had a definite effect upon the price of domestic wool. In view of this fact domestic wool should certainly partici-

pate in Section 32 funds.

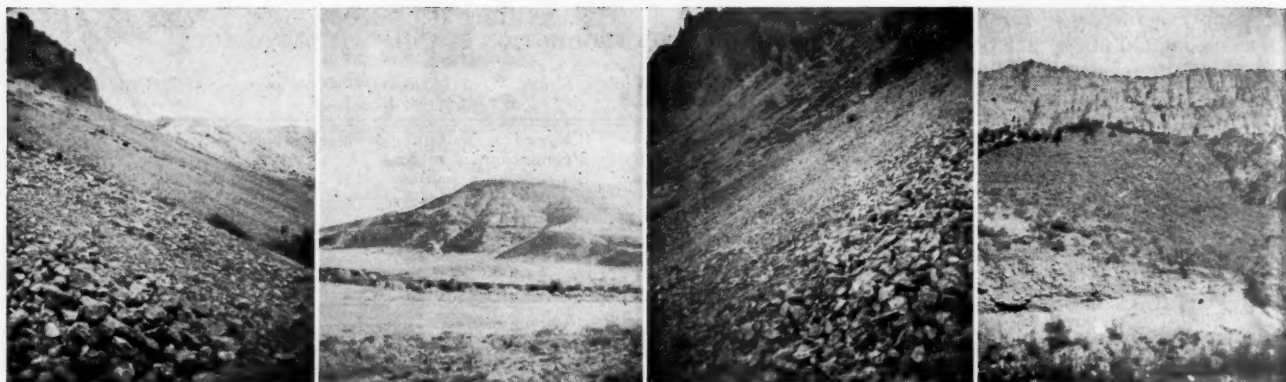
We are in agreement with the statement of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives that Section 22 of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937 should be included in this bill and that whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines that importations of foreign commodities or products processed therefrom are interfering with any Government support program, that imports should be limited or fees assessed to protect the Government from loss and enable the domestic producer to maintain an equal economic position with other groups.

Again, permit me to commend the Committee for the inclusion of wool in this bill and for making wool a basic commodity as far as support prices and parity are concerned. We urge inclusion of wool, however, as a basic commodity applicable to all laws. The main reason for this request is so that never again will wool come before the Congress in the form of special legislation, but will automatically be considered with other agricultural legislation and thereby receive the same treatment.

\* \* \* \*

Again, I thank the Committee for this opportunity to present the position of domestic wool in the consideration of S. 2318 and we assure the Committee our cooperation.





These pictures taken at various points in Utah evidence the fact that erosion cannot always be attributed to livestock grazing. The first shot is of a common type of ungrazed hillside in southern Utah. Next picture was taken seven miles west of Vernal, Utah, in the northeastern part of the State, showing the land is unchanged by winter grazing. Wellsville Mountain, north of Ogden, Utah, where there is no grazing, is the third shot, and last is a hillside in Circleville canyon in southern Utah, also ungrazed.

# The Arid West, Past and Present

By A. C. Esplin, Extension Animal Husbandman  
Utah State Agricultural College

WHEN an investment of 40 to 50 thousand dollars is made in a herd of sheep, it is necessary for the operator to secure by careful management something near 2,000 lambs amounting to 150 to 200 thousand pounds of live lambs, and 20 thousand pounds of wool per year. This production calls for careful management of land and sheep and no operator can stay in business without high production. High production is impossible without an abundance of feed. The range sheep States have increased production of lambs and wool 100 percent in fifty years. To any one acquainted with the problems of livestock production, this record places operators in the conservationist group instead of that of the exploiter.

Western lands have been described by explorers, trappers, settlers and surveyors as a great arid region, little understood by people of humid climates, and great credit was given to the pioneer who braved the desert areas. In recent years, however, a storm of protest has invaded the press and pulpit, making the grazer a monster of destruction. If the western lands had been grass and now reduced to desert, the livestock numbers would reflect this change. But "land once capable of producing 22 million animal units" is yet capable of producing 22 million animals units, and these units each producing more meat and wool than at any time in the past. Exceptions to high production are made for such severe drought as occurred in 1893 and 1934.

Since the critical literature of today uses such words as denude, deplete, devastate—it is well to read what has been said of a great part of these lands by writers who were close to the forces of nature. And it might be well to use the dictionary when reading the stories of overgrazing.

A report from William Wolfskill, a trapper of 1830, includes this paragraph: "After crossing the Green River the trappers shaped their course in a southwest direction to a place known as St. Josephs Valley, which they found to be the most desolate and forlorn dell in the world. Everything about it was repulsive and supremely awful. Unanimously they resolved to abandon so dreary a region, and rather than sojourn there, forego the acquisition of any benefit to the world."

The well-known Ashley said, in 1824: "He then made his way across the barren Laramie plains and the equally forbidding Red Desert of Southern Wyoming until he reached the valley of the Green River." And concerning the the Green River country, he said: "Throughout this region the river is bounded by lofty mountains heaped together in the greatest disorder, exhibiting a surface as barren as can be imagined."

Jediah Strong Smith approached old Cove Fort area in 1826 and "saw before him as far as the eye could reach a desert of sand and barren hills. Traveling southwest over this monotonous terrain the party struck a river, which, from the size of the bed, appeared to

have been a considerable stream, but which now, under the blaze of the summer heat consisted only of a few stagnant pools of water." Smith named it Lost River but today it is called the Beaver. After passing through the Virgin River narrows, and continuing southwestwardly through a barren desolate country, Smith came to the mouth of the Muddy. Of the way from California to Salt Lake, he wrote: "We frequently traveled without water, sometimes for two days over sandy deserts, where there was no sign of vegetation, and where we found water in some of the rocky hills we found Indians who appeared the most miserable of the human race, having nothing to subsist upon except grass seed and grasshoppers. When we arrived in Salt Lake we had but one horse and one mule remaining, which were so poor and so feeble that they could scarcely carry the little camp equipage which I had along. The balance of my horses I was compelled to eat as they gave out."

Whitney describes the Salt Lake Valley in 1847:

"It was no garden of Hesperides upon which the Pioneers gazed that memorable July morning. Aside from its scenic splendor, which was indeed glorious, magnificent, there was little to invite and much to repel in the prospect presented to their view. A broad and barren plain, hemmed in by mountains, blistering in the burning rays of a midsummer sun. No waving fields, no swaying forests, no verdent mea-



A. C. Esplin

rose-bushes fringing the distant streams, the only green things visible.

"Silence and desolation reign. A silence, unbroken, save by the cricket's ceaseless chirp, the roar of the mountain torrent, or the whir and twitter of a passing bird. A desolation of centuries, where hermit Nature, watching, waiting, weeps, and worships God amid eternal solitudes."

According to Creer in "Empire Builders," Heber C. Kimball, 1856, recounts the heavy loss of livestock from Cache Valley, Utah to Malad, Idaho and through Boxelder and Weber Counties in Utah. Creer continues:

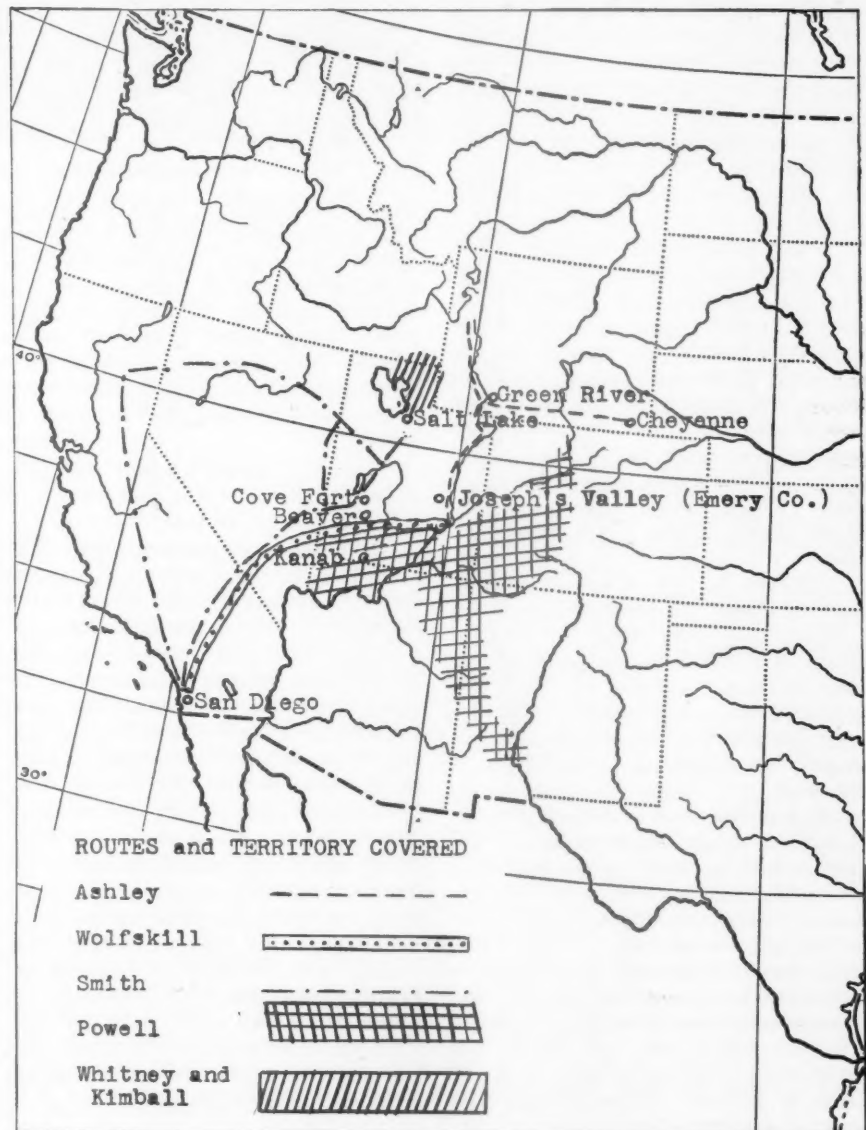
"The seriousness of the problem led the Desert Agricultural and Manufacturing Society to proffer the following advice to sheepmen: 'We suggest to the

owners of sheep that the present mode of tending flocks be partially abandoned, especially throughout the winter, as we feel satisfied that most of the present losses accrue to the flocks from want of proper food and shelter through the winter. The want of which produced the scab, petiot, dysenteries, and colds, while many die from sheer poverty of condition, and those that live lose a large per cent of their fleeces from the above causes.'

"Two pre-requisites were necessary before Utah could hope to realize its destiny as a livestock region. The rich grass lands of the Public Domain must be rid of Indian depredations and scientific winter feeding had to be introduced. The former was solved when the Indian land title throughout the

dows, to rest and refresh the eye, but on all sides, a seemingly interminable waste of sagebrush, bespangled with sunflowers,—the paradise of the lizard, the cricket and the rattlesnake. Less than halfway across the baked and burning valley, dividing it in twain,—as if the vast bowl, in the intense heat of the Master Potter's fires, in the process of formation has cracked asunder—a narrow river, turbid and shallow, from north to south, in many serpentine curve, sweeps on its sinuous way. Beyond, a broad lake, the river's goal, dotted with mountain islands; its briny waters shimmering in the sunlight like a silver shield.

"From mountains, snow-capped, seamed and craggy, lifting their kingly heads to be crowned by the golden sun, flow limpid, laughing streams, cold and crystal clear, leaping, dashing, foaming, flashing from rock to glen, from peak to plain. But the fresh canyon streams are far and few; and the arid waste they water, glistening with beds of salt and soda and pools of deadly alkali, scarcely allows them to reach the river, but midway well nigh swallows and absorbs them in its thirsty sands. Above the line of gray and gold, of sage and sunflower, are the sloping hillsides and precipitous steeps, clothed with purple and dark green patches. These, the oakbrush, the squaw berry and other scant growth, with here and there a tree, casting its lone shadow on hill or in valley; a wire-grass swamp, a few acres of withered bunch grass, and the lazily waving willows and the wild



territory was liquidated through the establishment of reservations in lieu of Indian farms in 1868—and the latter became a reality with the introduction of alfalfa as a staple crop."

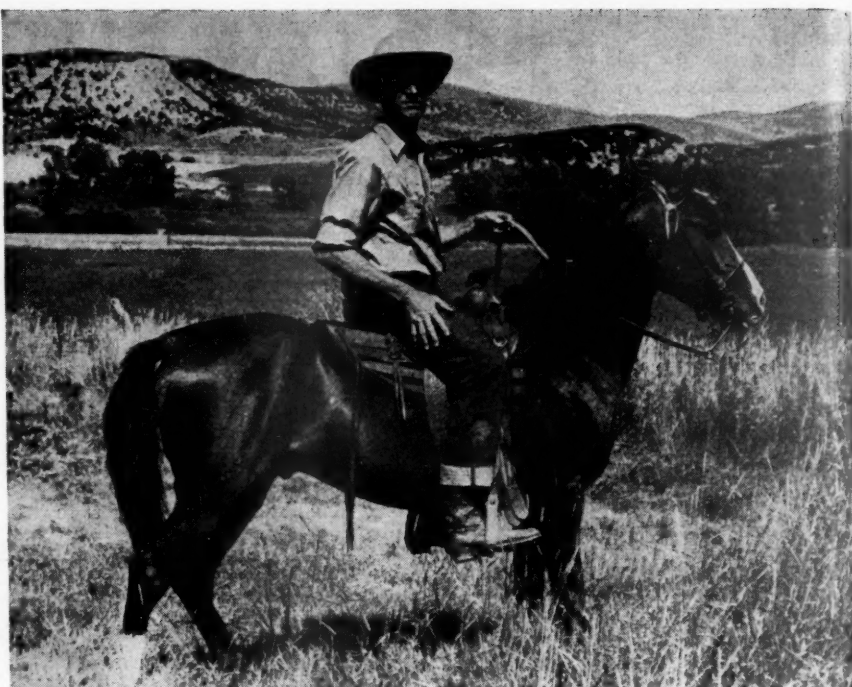
In Utah's petition for State government in 1849 this statement is included: "Whereas, there are so many natural barriers to prevent communication with any other State, or territory belonging to the United States, during a great portion of the year, such as snow-capped mountains, sandy deserts, sedge plains, saleratus lakes and swamps, over which it is difficult to effect a passage . . . ."

Major J. W. Powell, a hero of the Civil War, became a most capable and determined explorer of the then unused lands of the nation. He was the first to direct a party all the way through the Grand Canyon. Major Powell spent several years in the Colorado Basin and the Great Basin of the West; by boat, by pack train and buckboard. His description is unsurpassed in the explorations of the West. The following paragraphs are taken from his "Explorations of the Colorado River."

"From underneath the cliffs standing around the northern rim of this basin many springs burst forth. These gather at first into five considerable streams, which uniting near the southern limit of the basin, form the Paria River, and cut through the white and vermillion cliffs in deep canoes. In the soft easily eroded rock within this basin, each of these five streams has cut a deep narrow canon. Literally hundreds of side canons are tributary to these.

"Between the side canons stand long, narrow mesas. Sometimes the canon is cut two or three hundred feet, and then, in its floor, a still narrower canon, often as deep as the first will be found. One such that we followed is 10 miles long, from 50 to 300 feet deep and frequently not more than 10 feet wide at the top.

"As peculiar as the canons, are the mesas, sometimes miles in length and only a few hundred yards in width, presenting in the distance the appearance of huge knife blades. These mesas are usually covered by a loose sandy soil, though occasionally wide surfaces of bare rock are seen. Occasionally the canons widen into little alcove valleys, a few acres in extent, rock walled and covered by a dense growth of grass, canes, or willows. Travel through this country was exceedingly slow and dif-



Grass still reaches the stirrup in Summit County, Utah

ficult. Our progress was often barred by a canon, along whose brink we were compelled to follow until some broken down slope afforded a way to descent, then up or down the canon until another broken slope permitted us to ascend. Then across a mesa to another canon, repeating the same maneuver a dozen times in half that number of miles."

"Found a clear stream—called it Pleasant Creek—a rare find."

"In the canon of the Dirty Devil River and in other canons drawing into the Colorado are considerable quantities of cottonwood. From the data collected, I estimate that 10 percent of the country explored is covered by forests, valuable for lumber, 30 percent by forest valuable only for fuel and fencing, and the remainder by grass, sage, greasewood, loose sands or naked rock.

"Freshets often occur, and as every shower washes down great quantities of the soft clayey soil of the basin, the stream frequently presents the appearance of a river of mud. So great is the quantity of clay held in solution that considerable difficulty is experienced in using its waters for irrigation at the Paria settlement. When turned into the fields it soon covers the whole surface with an impervious coat, that effectually prevents the water from sinking into the soil.

"I estimate that not more than one percent of the land adjacent to our route of travel can be cultivated but 60 percent is of greater or less value for grazing. The distance traveled by the party was 280 miles, through a country for the most part completely unknown."

Discussing aridity and erosion, Powell says: "The climate is exceedingly arid and the scant vegetation furnishes no protecting covering against the beating storms. But though little rain falls, that which does is employed in erosion to an extent difficult to appreciate by one who has only studied the action of water in degrading the land in a region where grasses, shrubs, and trees bear the brunt of the storm. A little shower falls, and the water gathers rapidly into streams, and plunges headlong down the steep slopes, bearing with it loads of sand, and for a few minutes or a few hours, the district is traversed by brooks, and creeks and rivers and mud. A clear stream is never seen without going up to a moister region on some high mountain, and no permanent stream is found, unless it has its source in such a mountain. In a country well supplied with rains, so that there is an abundance of vegetation, the water slowly penetrates the loose soil and gradually disintegrates the underlying solid rock, quite as fast as, or even faster

(Continued on page 32)



# About Money For The B. L. M.

Plugging away in the fight for decentralization of the administration of the Division of Grazing of the Bureau of Land Management as agreed to under the Nicholson plan, G. E. Stanfield for the National Advisory Board Council, and Secretary Jones of the National Wool Growers Association, asked the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in Washington, D.C., on April 7, 1948, specifically to see to it that the appropriations made for the 1948-49 fiscal year, for personnel requirements at the national, regional and district levels be made in accordance with the agreement under the Nicholson program. The testimony of Messrs. Stanfield and Jones is given below:

## The Stanfield Statement

MY name is Gerald Stanfield. I live in Weiser, Idaho. My business is livestock and farming. I operate in both Oregon and Idaho. I have been actively engaged in the livestock business since 1906. I have operated in Oregon from that date to the present time.

I am a member of Oregon District Advisory Boards 3 and 4, a member of the Oregon State Advisory Board, one of Oregon's two members on the National Advisory Board Council, and one of the Liaison Committee or Committee of Five selected last September, at Secretary Krug's request, from the National Council, to represent the ten Western States, to meet with the Secretary from time to time, to shape policies, assist in legislative matters, and act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary.

There has been much controversy over the administration of the Taylor Act; the cost of administration, and the proportionate part of the cost which the stockmen should bear.

Secretary Krug came to Salt Lake in June of 1946 for a meeting with the stockmen. In that meeting he stated the Taylor Act set forth that it was his duty to administer the act. He should impose a reasonable fee for the grazing of the lands. He said he had no idea as to the value of the forage or what a

reasonable fee would be. He thought if anyone knew the value it should be the stockmen. He asked their cooperation. He stated Congress had reduced the appropriation for 1947 to so small an amount it would be impossible to begin to successfully administer the act. He asked the stockmen's cooperation. The stockmen did cooperate by supplementing the appropriation with funds from the money returned to the State as set forth in the Taylor Act. In many cases the stockmen dug down into their own pockets for the necessary money to contribute to the administering of the act. We do not think this proper, nor does it contribute to good Government.

In July of 1946 the Secretary selected Mr. Rex Nicholson, a business man of Berkeley, California, as a Special Assistant, to make a study of the grazing problem and the reorganization of the General Land Office and the Taylor Grazing administration into the Bureau of Land Management; also to advise the Secretary relative to the future administration of the Bureau.

Mr. Nicholson made an exhaustive study. He held many meetings with the stockmen in the districts and with the National Council, and finally brought forth a report, now known as the Nicholson Plan.

The report sets forth certain things, and makes recommendations. I quote from the report: "Since the Taylor Grazing Act is a conservation of resources measure and not intended by Congress to be revenue-producing,—a thorough study should be made to determine what proportion of the total cost of administering the act should be charged against grazing, and what portion should be charged against other benefits of a more general public nature."

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics made the study. Their findings were 30 percent public benefit, and 70 percent to grazing. I might say I do not agree with this, as many other disinterested persons think the public benefits are much greater, but the stockmen agreed to accept the findings of the BAE.

Mr. Nicholson next takes up the Or-

ganization, and again I quote: "An organization of the proper balance and scope at each level of operation is basic to the efficient administration of any program. To meet these requirements in the Branch of Land Management, we recommend a personnel of 242 positions with other costs in the amount of \$268,868.00 for a total yearly cost of \$1,147,896.00. For a distribution of the personnel and other costs, see Exhibit 'J.'"

Then he takes up the Fee structure, and I quote: "One of the main issues in the controversy among the Congress, the Department of the Interior, and the users of the public range is the question of grazing fee. Representatives of the stock-raising industry have agreed to a fee commensurate with the industry's just share of the costs of the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, with the following provisos."

1st, the Amendment of the Taylor Act. This was done last year.

2nd, A study to be made to determine a fair distribution of costs of administration between grazing benefits and other benefits of a general public nature. This has been made by the BAE and set at 70 percent for the users and 30 percent public.

3rd—The organization of the Branch of Range Management be re-aligned and streamlined to provide a more equitable distribution of personnel. (Exhibit 'J'.)

4th—The cost of administering the act be maintained in accordance with recommendations contained in this report. (Exhibit 'B'.)

I have furnished you photostatic copies of: 1, Nicholson's letter to Secretary Krug; 2, Exhibit 'B'—Agreement made with stockmen; 3, Exhibit 'D'—Cost of Section 15 leases, showing acreage rates of rental and average cost per AUM (Animal Unit Month) as of 1945; (4) Exhibit D—Proposed fee structure. This exhibit was on an arbitrary figure basis of 75 percent and 25 percent instead of the 70 percent and 30 percent as set up by the BAE costs and income, and amounts to the

(\* The photostatic exhibits carry the same numbers under which they appeared in the Nicholson report.)

## The Nicholson Letter To Secretary Krug

November 9, 1946.

Honorable J. A. Krug,  
Secretary of the Interior.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The analysis of the complicated problems inherent in the execution of Reorganization Plan No. 3 have been completed and the findings recorded. I am pleased to submit this report to you with the recommendation that it be adopted as a guide in the establishment of the new Bureau of Land Management.

The assignment has been an interesting one and has afforded me an opportunity to have contact with many groups of fine representative citizens throughout the western states. Their recommendations for the solution of the many problems involved in the proposed program have been sound and their cooperative spirit encouraging.

I have deeply appreciated the fine support that has been afforded me by the staffs of the former Grazing Service and the General Land Office, as well as the key people in the Department of the Interior.

It is my studied opinion that the decentralized program of land management contemplated in Reorganization Plan No. 3 will greatly enhance the efficiency of the Interior Department's service to the people of the public-land states.

The foundation has been laid for the erection of a cooperative structure that will, when completed, be of lasting benefit to both Government and industry.

I am happy to have had a part in laying the cornerstone.

Sincerely yours,  
Rex L. Nicholson,  
Special Assistant to the Secretary

### EXHIBIT B

Elko, Nevada  
October 17, 1946

Office of the Secretary,  
Department of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Krug:

The National Advisory Board Council proposes an organizational structure for administration of the Branch of Range Management which in its opinion is adequate in quantity and scope to carry out the requirements of the Taylor Grazing Act.

The Council further proposes that a study be made of the benefits of the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act to determine a just division of the costs between grazing and other benefits of a public nature, such study to be made by the BAE.

The Council also proposes that the Taylor Grazing Act be amended to provide a more equitable distribution of fees paid by stock raising industry, such change to provide distribution to the states of 1½ cents per animal unit month in lieu of the present provisions.

When the study is completed to determine the proper share of the cost of administration attributable to grazing and when the Taylor Grazing Act has been amended as outlined above, the Council is willing to recommend to the public domain users payment of a 6c fee per AUMs with the proviso that the fee specifically should go up or down based on the conclusion of the study of costs attributable to grazing. Our understanding is that the 6c fee structure, which in-

cludes the 1½c for the states, is based on arbitrary estimate that 75% of the costs of administration are attributed to grazing.

The Council further proposes that 2c per AUM be levied in addition to the 6c fee structure and that this 2c per AUM be returned to the District of origin for range improvement.

Our proposal is based on the proposition that the Taylor Grazing Act is not a revenue raising measure and that the fees charged stockmen shall be commensurate with the proportion of administration expenses fairly and reasonably chargeable to the administration for grazing purposes only. Mr. Nicholson has explained to us the proposed organization for the administration of grazing. This organization is agreeable and we consider it to be sufficient to give proper

administration to grazing. Our recommendation is based on such proposed organization.

The National Advisory Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the work done in behalf of the Federal Government and the livestock industry by Mr. Nicholson. All members of the Council have the highest regard for Mr. Nicholson and the sincere wish and desire that he might be retained in governmental service.

Very truly yours,

/S/ Gordon Griswold, President  
Nat'l. Advisory Board Council  
Grazing Service.

Approved:  
/S/ Dan H. Hughes, Chairman  
Joint Livestock Committee  
on Public Lands.

### EXHIBIT D

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### Bureau of Land Management PROPOSED FEE STRUCTURE

1. Cost of proposed organization .....	\$1,147,896
2. Cost chargeable to grazing (75%) 70% (803,527.00) .....	860,922
3. 4-year (1943-1946) average grazing fee collections (equivalent to 15,484,440 AUMs at 5c) .....	774,222
4. Retained by Government as reimbursement (75% of item 3) .....	580,666
5. Animal unit months .....	15,484,440
6. Proposed grazing fee (6c per AUM) .....	.06
7. Estimated grazing fees .....	929,066
8. Retained by Government as reimbursement (75% of item 7) 82½% (812,933.00) .....	696,799
9. 1-year (1945) collections on section 15 leases .....	228,254
10. Retained by Government as reimbursement (75% of item 9) .....	171,190
11. Retained by Government (item 8) .....	696,799
12. Retained by Government (item 10) .....	171,190
13. Total Taylor Grazing Act revenue retained by Govern- ment (item 8 plus 10) .....	867,989
14. Cost chargeable to grazing (item 2) .....	860,922
15. Item 13 minus item 2 .....	7,067
16. 25% of the grazing fees at 6c per AUM returned to the states of origin (25% of item 7) .....	232,267
17. 25% of the section 15 lease collections returned to the states of origin (25% of item 9) .....	57,064
18. Monies returned to the states of origin (item 16 plus item 17) .....	289,331
19. In addition to the fee of 6c per AUM, 2c per AUM included in fee structure for range improvements within districts of origin (15,484,440 AUMs) .....	309,689
20. 25% increase in section 15 lease rates for range improvements within states of origin (25% of item 9) .....	57,064
21. Funds available for range improvements Range improvement funds earmarked (item 21), therefore not subject to distribution under section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act.	366,753

November 4, 1946.

### EXHIBIT D-1

#### COST OF SECTION-15 LEASES

A filing fee is required for each section-15 lease of \$5 per 1,000-acre tract or fraction thereof.

The carrying capacity of each tract applied for is then estimated and annual lease rate figures on the basis of the following table:

No. A. U. per section year long		
11 or less	(4.8 or more acres per AUM)	— 1c per acre
12 to 16	(4.4 acres to 3.3 acres per AUM)	— 2c per acre
16 to 20	(3.3 acres to 2.7 acres per AUM)	— 3c per acre
20 to 24	(2.7 acres to 2.2 acres per AUM)	— 4c per acre
24 and over	(2.2 or less acres per AUM)	— 5c per acre

An individual tract of land that has a particularly high seasonal use, such as summer camp headquarters, holding pasture, et cetera, may be charged for at a rate in excess of 5c per acre.

Section-15 leases were issued for 11,750,000 acres of land in the fiscal year 1945, for which \$228,000 in fees were collected. In round numbers, this amounts to an average rental charge of 2c per acre. From the table of rates, this lease fee indicates an average carrying capacity of from 3.3 acres to 4.4 acres per animal-unit month, or a charge of from 7c to 9c per A.U.M. Where the carrying capacity of the tract is actually lower than 3.3 to 4.4, the fee paid is in reality correspondingly higher.

October 28, 1946.

Federal Government, the amounts returned to the States, and the improvement fund; (5) Exhibit "J": This is the most important to us stockmen. It sets up the personnel, the cost of administration at each level, and the total cost of which the stockmen are paying 70 percent and the general public benefit 30 percent for a total personnel of 242 positions at a total cost of \$1,147,896.00, being 100 percent as of 1946. These figures will be changed a little now on account of increased salaries.

I have given you exhibits of the Bureau of Land Management's estimated income for 1949 on the increased fee of 8 cents per AUM. It amounts to \$1,452,510.00. After all deductions as per law there is a net of \$866,372.00. This being 70 percent the total will be \$1,237,675.00—to meet the administration costs as per the Nicholson Plan of \$1,147,896.00, leaving a balance of \$89,779.00 for increased salaries, etc.

We are asking this Committee to make an appropriation to the Bureau of Land Management for the Division of Grazing sufficient to meet the cost of administration in accordance with the Nicholson Plan, Exhibit 'J.'

It is our interpretation that the Nicholson Plan became a part of the Taylor Act law when the act was amended in 1947. We feel the Secretary (Krug) in his statement at Salt Lake on September 3, 1947, bound himself and the Bureau when he said he had accepted the Nicholson Plan and intended to administer the grazing according to the plan. He stated he thought the 8 cent fee ample to meet the cost of administration since the Taylor Act had been amended. (HR Bill 4079, 1st session. 80th Congress.)

We feel the personnel as set up in the Nicholson Plan will be sufficient to administer the act. We know the 242 positions are direly needed, but will be ample for good administration.

The users want good administration at the district and regional levels. They want the protection and security good administration will give them. They want to know just what range each is to use, either individually or collectively. They want to know when they protect their range and improve it, they will receive the benefits for so doing.

The range and the forage on the range is a part of our economy, and contribute to our national welfare. It means as much to a stockman as a farm does to a farmer or a store to a merchant.

## EXHIBIT J

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### Bureau of Land Management

#### COST OF PROPOSED ADMINISTRATION

Office	Salaries	Travel	Other	Subtotal	Totals	Percent
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
National Office						
Branch Chief P-8	9,975					
Administrative Asst. CAF-11	4,902					
Secretary CAF-6	3,021					
	3	17,898	5,000	10,000	32,898	
National Office (Field Unit)						
Associate Chief P-7	8,180					
Assistant Chief P-6	7,102					
Assistant Chief P-6	7,102					
Administrative Asst. CAF-11	4,902					
Secretary CAF-6	3,021					
	5	30,307	10,000	10,000	50,307	
National Office total:	8	48,205	15,000	20,000		83,205 7.25
Regional Office (Arizona-New Mexico, and Nevada-California)						
Regional Grazier P-6	7,102					
Asst. Regional Grazier P-5	5,905					
Asst. Regional Grazier P-5	5,905					
Range Examiner P-3	4,150					
Range Examiner P-3	4,150					
Secretary CAF-5	2,645					
Clerk-Stenographer CAF-3	2,168					
Clerk-Stenographer CAF-3	2,168					
	8	34,193	5,250	10,500	49,943	
Totals (2 Reg. Offices)	16	68,386	10,500	21,000	99,886	
Regional Offices (Idaho-Oregon, Montana-Wyoming, & Utah-Colorado)						
Regional Grazier P-6	7,102					
Asst. Regional Grazier P-5	5,905					
Asst. Regional Grazier P-5	5,905					
Range Examiner P-4	4,902					
Range Examiner P-3	4,150					
Range Examiner P-3	4,150					
Secretary CAF-5	2,645					
Clerk-Stenographer CAF-3	2,168					
Clerk-Stenographer CAF-3	2,168					
	9	39,095	6,000	12,000	57,095	
Totals (3 Regional Offices)	27	117,285	18,000	36,000	171,285	
Totals (All Regional Offices)	43	185,671	28,500	57,000		271,171 23.62
District Advisors W.A.E.	35,000				35,000	
Class I District Offices						
Grazier P-4	4,902					
Grazier P-2	3,397					
Grazier P-1	2,645					
Clerk CAF-5	2,645					
	4	13,589	2,037.52	835.24	16,461.76 av.	
Totals (21 Class I Districts)	84	285,369	42,788	17,540	345,697	
Class II District Offices						
Grazier P-3	4,150					
Grazier P-1	2,645					
Clerk CAF-5	2,645					
	3	9,390	1,600	750.36	11,740.36 av.	
Totals (28 Class II Districts)	84	262,920	44,800	21,010	328,730	
Class III District Offices						
Grazier P-2	3,397					
Clerk CAF-4	2,400					
	2	5,797	800	757.50	7,354.50 av.	
Totals (4 Class III Districts)	8	23,188	3,240	3,030	29,418	
Range Riders SP-6	2,645	1,000			3,645	
Totals (15 Range Riders)	15	39,675	15,000		54,675	
Totals, All Dist. (Regular)	191	646,152	105,788	41,580		793,520 69.18
Grand total (Regular)	242	880,028	149,288	118,580		1,147,896 100.
Percent		76.66%	13.01%	10.33%		100%



# EXHIBIT I.

SUBJECT: 1949 Budget estimates.

The Budget Bureau has completed action on estimates for the fiscal year 1949 and the results will be submitted to the Congress by the President at the time of his annual budget message. The figures therefore are (confidential) pending submission of the President's message. The following are the amounts requested by the Bureau and the amounts allowed by the Budget:

## General Appropriations

Appropriation	Requested	Allowed
Salaries and Expense	\$1,232,000	\$1,232,000
Management, Protection, and Disposal of Public Lands:		
Administration of Grazing Lands	825,900	825,900
Timber Management	137,000	134,730
Fire prevention and presuppression	443,400	437,500
Admin. of District Land Offices	322,200	322,200
Surveying Public Lands	559,000	558,970
Examination and Classif. of Lands	375,300	375,240
Surveys & Investigations in Alaska	59,700	59,660
District Advisors	35,500	35,500
Squaw Butte Experiment Station	25,000	25,000
Regional Administration	258,000	258,000
Total, MPD	\$3,037,000	\$3,028,700
Fire Fighting	40,000	100,000
Range Improvements on Public Lands	350,000	350,000
Revested O and C	500,000	500,000
Payments to States (5% of sales)	7,500	7,500
Payments to Oklahoma from royalties	4,000	4,000
Leasing of Grazing Lands	6,000	6,000
Total, General Appropriations	\$5,100,000	\$5,151,700

# EXHIBIT II

## COST OF GRAZING ADMINISTRATION \* \* 1949 BUDGET

Office	Salaries	Trav.-Trans.	Other	Totals	Percent
1 Chief of Branch, P-7					
1 Asst. Chief of Branch, P-6					
1 Range Examiner, P-5					
1 Range Examiner, P-4					
3 Clerk-stenographers, CAF 3 to 5					
Total Grazing Adm. (7)	\$36,348	\$3,500	\$1,500		
1 Hearings Officer					
1 Reporter					
Total Hearings (2)	9,428	2,000	—		
1 Fire Supervisor	6,100	1,200	—		
5 Sec. 15 Adjudicators <sup>1</sup>	26,000	—	—		
Total NAT'L. OFFICE (15)	77,876	6,700	1,500	86,076	6.9%
Regional Offices					
5 Regional Graziers					
5 Asst. Graziers (Regional)					
7 Range Examiners					
3 Fire Supervisors					
5 Clerk-Stenographers					
Total Regions (25)	132,415	14,900	108,400	255,715	20.5%
Districts					
53 District Graziers					
41 Graziers					
53 Clerks					
13 Range Riders					
10 Field Examiners					
Total Grazing Adm.	543,296	86,000	47,730		
Fire Guards, etc	37,299	13,450	17,610		
District Advisors	35,500	—	—		
Fire Fighting				780,885	62.6%
Squaw Butte				100,000	8.0%
TOTALS	826,386	121,050	175,240 <sup>2</sup>	1,247,676	100.0%

<sup>1</sup> Subject to transfer to field upon elimination of Sec. 8 and used for district operation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$30,000 for new equipment, principally car replacements, \$4,000 for transfer to Department contingent fund and \$24,230 rents.

## Statement of National Secretary

MY name is J. M. Jones. I am Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah.

At the 83rd annual convention of the Association on January 29, 1948, representatives were instructed to appear before the House Appropriations Committee:

(1) "To endorse the principles of the Nicholson plan" as agreed to by the Secretary of Interior for the administration of the Division of Grazing under the Bureau of Land Management, and

(2) "In view of the meat shortage and of the fact that many thousands of tons of meat can be saved by an increased program of the Fish and Wildlife Service, to request of the Congress an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for predator and rodent control for the fiscal year 1949."

We concur in and support the statement of Mr. G. E. Stanfield, member of the National Advisory Board Council of the Grazing Service, who has clearly brought to the attention of this committee, the agreement reached between the Congress, the Department of Interior and the livestock producers.

It is not my purpose to duplicate but only to reemphasize where, in our opinion, the Nicholson plan is not being carried out by the proposed 1949 budget and to ask that this committee permit the decentralization of this Bureau as called for under the Nicholson report. We also ask that funds appropriated be in accordance with the personnel requirements of the report and that funds be specifically authorized for the national, regional and district levels in accordance with the agreement.

The Nicholson report provides for 8 personnel at the national level; 15 is asked for in the budget request. Permission for further decentralization will cut the number at the national level down and make them available in the field.

The report calls for 43 men at the regional level; 25 are asked for in the budget. One hundred and ninety-one are called for in the report for the districts, but only 170 are shown on the budget request.

The Bureau of Land Management

The National Wool Grower

states that because of necessary increases in salaries, which were not provided for in the Nicholson report, it is not possible to have the number of personnel requested in the report and stay within a budget of \$1,247,676.

It is our contention that the livestock industry is saddled with costs not specifically provided or called for in the Nicholson report. A lump sum of \$100,000 is requested for fire fighting. There was no such sum indicated in the report. A charge of \$25,000 is also added for the maintenance and conducting of the research station at Squaw Butte. "Other" costs are budgeted at \$56,000 higher than that called for by the Nicholson report.

On the basis of figures available to us, we believe that the personnel requirements of the Nicholson report can be met under the proposed budget if properly allocated.

Again we ask this committee to insist that the Nicholson report be carried out and that sufficient money be appropriated for an efficient service.

The predatory animal problem has been and is a major problem of the sheep industry. Predatory animals cost the Nation millions of dollars in loss of meat every year.

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior is doing a splendid job and with sufficient funds will improve a condition which has been getting better. This is the reason we are asking for \$1,500,000 to provide an effective program.

#### National Advisory Board Council Meets in Washington

The National Advisory Board Council of the Taylor Grazing Districts was asked by the new Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Marion Clawson, to confer with him and other officials of the Bureau of Land Management in Washington, commencing May 4. Various problems including better relationships between Government officials and members of the livestock industry, range improvement, wildlife management, trespass and fire control, were listed as subjects for discussion.

May, 1948

### EXHIBIT III ORGANIZATION AND FUNDS BRANCH OF RANGE MANAGEMENT

#### Nicholson Report National Office:

- 1—Chief of Branch P-8
- 1—Admin. Ass't. CAF-11
- 1—Secretary CAF-6
- 3—Employees, cost \$32,898.

#### Field Unit:

- 1—Assoc. Chief P-7
- 2—Ass't. Chief P-6
- 1—Admin. Ass't. CAF-11
- 1—Secretary CAF-6
- 5—employees, cost \$50,307
- TOTAL
- 8—employees, cost \$83,205.

#### Regional Offices:

- 5—Regional Grazier P-6
- 10—Ass't. Regional Grazier P-5
- 13—Range Examiners P-3 and 4
- 15—Clerks CAF-3 to 5
- 43—Employees, cost \$271,171.

#### District Offices:

- 53—District Graziers P-2-3-4
- 70—Graziers P-1-2
- 53—Clerks CAF 4 and 5
- 15—Range Riders SP-7
- 191—Employees, cost \$758,520
- District Advisors cost 35,000
- GRAND TOTAL
- 242—Positions \$1,147,896

#### 1949 Budget National Office:

- 1—Chief of Branch P-7
- 1—Ass't. Chief of Branch P-6
- 1—Range Examiner P-5
- 1—Range Examiner P-4
- 3—Clerk Steno. CAF-3 to 5
- 7—Employees, cost \$41,348

#### Regional Offices:

- 5—Regional Grazier P-6
- 5—Ass't. Regional Grazier P-5
- 7—Range Examiners P-3 and 4
- 5—Clerks CAF-4 and 5
- 22—Employees, cost\*

#### District Offices:

- 53—District Graziers P-2-3-4
- 41—Graziers P-1-2
- 53—Clerks CAF 4 and 5
- 13—Range Riders SP-6
- 160—Employees, cost \$772,700
- District Advisors cost 35,500
- GRAND TOTAL
- 186—Positions cost \$849,548

\* Includes cost of regional and district offices as 1949 budget is not separated between regional and district.

Also included in the 1949 Budget are the following items covering costs of functions not included in the Nicholson report:

Transfer from Land Classification and Planning Branch for 10 Field Examiners for work in:

Section 15 lands	\$49,200
Squaw Butte	25,000
Fire Fighting	100,000
Hearings Office, Departmental	11,428
Fire Presuppression	88,000
5 Adjudicators, Departmental	26,000
Fire Supervision, Departmental	7,300

### EXHIBIT IV

The amount requested for 1949 is based on the estimated income and an analysis of this is given in the following table:

#### Estimated income 1949:

Grazing districts, 15,484,440 AUM's at 8c	\$1,238,755
Grazing lease rentals (Sec. 15 leases outside grazing districts)	213,755
Total estimated income	\$1,452,510

#### Apportionment of income:

Range improvements within districts, 15,484,440 AUM's at 2c	309,689
Range improvement outside districts, 25% of Sec. 15 rentals	53,439
Payments to States from district income, 12 1/2 %	116,133
Payments to States from Sec. 15 rentals, 50%	106,877
Total	586,138

#### Net revenue

On basis of BAE formula that 70% of grazing administration is chargeable to livestock industry and 30% to Federal Government, then \$866,372 represents 70% of total functional appropriation, or 1,237,675

#### Requested 1949:

Salaries and Expenses appropriation	\$86,076
Management, Protection and Disposal of Public Lands appropriation:	
Grazing Administration	\$825,900
Squaw Butte Experiment Station	25,000
District Advisors	35,500
Fire prevention in grazing districts	88,000
Regional administration costs	87,200
Fire fighting appropriation (within grazing districts portion)	100,000
Total requested	\$1,247,676

## AUSTRALIANS TOUR AMERICA



Salt Lake City was one of the stops of the group of Australians shown above studying at firsthand agricultural production and marketing in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. From left to right, they are, W. H. Bruce, M. R. Buttsworth, W. A. Meares, C. P. Dowsett and Noel Griffiths.

Messrs. Bruce, Buttsworth and Meares are traveling as guests of the Rural Bank of New South Wales, Australia, of which Mr. Dowsett is assistant economist, and Mr. Griffiths, public relations official. In a competition conducted by the bank, Mr. Bruce was declared to be the most enterprising poultry farmer; Mr. Buttsworth, the best dairyman, and Mr. Meares, the most progressive general farmer, and each awarded the tour of America and United Kingdom farming areas.

Mr. Meares, who includes sheep in his operations, and Mr. Griffiths called at the office of the National Wool Growers Association, with H. E. Larsen of Corinne, Utah, a member of the Utah Production and Marketing Administration Committee, on Monday morning, May 3, for a brief visit with Secretary Jones before he left for Washington, D. C. Wool promotion and other mutual problems were discussed.

## R. E. Bell, New Assistant Director, B. L. M.

SECRETARY of the Interior J. A. Krug announced (April 8) the appointment of Roscoe E. Bell of Boise, Idaho, coordinator of the western phosphate program of the Department of the Interior, and one of the foremost authorities in the West on land administration problems, to be Assistant Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

The western phosphate program of which Mr. Bell served as coordinator from September, 1945 until the present time, was administered successfully under the Bonneville Power Administration, the Pacific Northwest Coordination Committee and the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Bell first entered the service of

the Government in 1925 after more than 10 years of private employment in connection with irrigation and other types of farming and industrial work. In June 1925 he joined the forces of the Blister Rust Control organization of the Department of Agriculture at Spokane, Washington, and in 1926 became a crew foreman in similar work at Priest River, Idaho. He relinquished that position in September 1926 and for the following ten years was engaged in research and teaching activities in the State College of Washington at Pullman, and the University of Idaho at Moscow, specializing in subjects connected with soils and land utilization.

In August 1935 he was appointed head of the land classification unit and soil survey specialist for the Farm Security Administration at Portland, Oregon, and in June 1938 joined the staff

of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Berkeley, California. At the same time he served as technical consultant and cooperated with the National Resources Planning Board and other Government organizations interested in land administration in seven Western States. In August 1941 he was State representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for California with headquarters in Berkeley, and in September 1942 he was made chief of agriculture at the Central Utah Project of the War Relocation Authority at Topaz, Utah, advancing to the position of assistant project director by September 1945, when he relinquished his position to join the U. S. Department of the Interior as coordinator of its western program.

Born in Payette, Idaho, March 11, 1905, Mr. Bell was 43 years old at his last birthday. He received his early education in the Pasco, Washington, High School, and in 1927 received the degree of B. S. from the State College of Washington at Pullman. In 1930 he received the degree of M. S. from the same University, and later he attended the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. He devoted his major attention to the study of soils and their utilization in these two universities and in 1939-40 attended the University of California, at Berkeley, for further study in land economics and geography.

## SHEEPMAN'S CALENDAR

1948—

May 20: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Field Day, Dubois, Idaho.

June 2-4: Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, North Salt Lake, Utah.

July 13: Arizona Wool Growers Convention, Flagstaff.

July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers Convention, Denver.

July 27-28: San Angelo (Texas) Sheep Show and Sale.

August 2-4: Fourth National Forum of Labor, Agriculture and Industry, Laramie, Wyoming.

August 4: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.

August 14: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton.

August 16-17: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

September 27: Colorado Ram Sale, Denver.

October 1-9: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

October 11-12: 5th Annual National Columbia Sheep Show and Sale, Minot, North Dakota.

October 16-23: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City.

October 30-November 7: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco.

November 18-19: California Wool Growers Convention, San Francisco.

1949—

February 1-4: National Wool Growers Convention, San Antonio, Texas.



# Wilson Testifies Before Appropriations Committee

**The attitude of the National Wool Growers Association on appropriations for federal meat inspection, core shrinkage tests for wool, reseeding of national forests and bureau funds for education and information, was given by Legislative Chairman, J. B. Wilson, to the Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on April 28, 1948, as shown in the following statement:**

## Federal Meat Inspection

I am appearing before your Committee requesting that the cost of Federal meat inspection be included in the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture.

Because of testimony of our people before your Committee on this subject last year, I am going to cover only three of the many points which could be brought out in support of the Federal Government's bearing the cost of meat and meat food products inspection.

First and foremost, Federal meat inspection is a public service provided solely for the protection of the health of all people in the Nation. Unlike many other inspection services, meat inspection is not made to increase the value of the product to the producer or processor. It is entirely for the benefit and protection of the consumer and, therefore, is a public service, the cost of which should be borne by the Federal Government.

Secondly, from the standpoint of the lamb industry, we are interested in as many outlets as possible for the sale of our product. More buyers and more competition will result in the sale of lamb at its true value based upon supply and demand.

Eighty percent of all lamb produced in the United States is grown west of the Mississippi River and 80 percent of the lamb is consumed east of the Mississippi River. Therefore, the bulk of our product moves in interstate commerce and is subject to Federal meat inspection in carcass form; movement by carcass rather than live animals, because of location of processing plants, is most economical for the great distances this meat must move.

It is our position that the burden of meat inspection cost on processors will, if continued, reduce the number of lamb processors. We are desirous that they all remain in business.

At the hearing before the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1948, a full page of the hearing was devoted to the cost of inspection. On the 1949 bill very few lines were devoted to this subject. When Congressman Andersen asked Dr. Miller what the estimated receipts into the revolving fund for fiscal 1948, besides the \$5,000,000 original kitty would be, Dr. Miller replied, "About \$13,000,000."

Meat inspection in 1947 cost \$9,160,000. It was estimated to cost \$13,000,000 in fiscal year 1948. According to the testimony of the Department of Agriculture, they expected to collect \$12,818,000 to cover meat inspection for the fiscal year 1948. This is an increase of approximately 40 percent over the cost in 1947, when the entire cost of meat inspection was borne by the Federal Government.

The Department estimates receipts for meat inspection for fiscal year 1949 at \$12,860,000, which we submit is a very material increase over 1947.

While we recognize that there would be an increase due to increases in salaries, etc., a 40 per cent increase seems entirely too much.

We respectfully suggest that your Committee should make a careful check on the cost in 1948 and estimated costs in 1949 as compared with costs of operation in 1947.

While we have always regarded the Bureau of Animal Industry as one of the most efficient departments of our Government, yet we would hesitate to give them a blank check.

## Core Shrinkage Tests for Wool

At the request of the wool growers of this country, the Wool Division of the Department of Agriculture in 1943 started to make core tests on grease wool to determine the shrinkage. The shrinkage of grease wool is far the most important factor in determining the value of the wool. Until the Department of Agriculture pioneered in making these core tests, there was no method by which the domestic wool grower could secure accurate information on the shrinkage of his wool clip.

While we believe that the core test for determining shrinkage is the most important work ever done by the Department of Agriculture for domestic

wool growers, the method has not yet been perfected to a point where we are completely satisfied.

The Department of Agriculture has had literally millions of pounds of wool scoured to check against the core test on shrinkage. Much more research needs to be done to completely perfect the method.

For well over a year, the wool growers of this country have been asking the Department of Agriculture to make their services in the core testing of wool available to them on a fee basis. This the Department agreed to do and earlier this year published the methods of determining shrinkage and the charge they would make for such tests. These were published in the Federal Register. We had supposed the services of the Department for core testing of wool would be made available on a fee basis to any wool grower who desired such test.

We were shocked when we were informed by the Department of Agriculture that they had received instructions from the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture forbidding them to make such tests for growers on a fee basis. Apparently this decision was made by the House Subcommittee upon the representations of representatives of commercial laboratories, who, we are advised, met with a member or members of the Subcommittee and said that because the commercial laboratories were now prepared to make these tests, the Department of Agriculture should be prohibited because it was unfair competition by the Government with private business.

We have no objection to the commercial laboratories making the core test if the wool growers so desire, but currently it is the feeling of the wool growers that the Department of Agriculture should make the tests until such time as regulations can be made by the Department setting up standards for the test. It is our hope, and the hope of the Department of Agriculture, that eventually these tests can be made by the various agricultural colleges in the West, in order that the wool grower may be able to get the results of his tests more promptly.

We urge your Committee to promptly instruct the Department of Agriculture to make these tests as was contemplated in the Agriculture Approp-

riation bill for 1948; and we hope that you will write a provision in the Appropriation bill you are now considering, providing that the Department can make such tests on a fee basis.

Shearing is now getting well started throughout the West and there is immediate demand and necessity for prompt action on the part of your Committee to instruct the Department of Agriculture to make the core test available to wool growers on a fee basis on their 1948 wool clip.

#### **Reseeding on National Forests**

We urge your Committee to make an appropriation for the Forest Service of \$1,500,000 for reseeding. We have long felt that the proper way to increase the carrying capacity of national forests is not to make reductions in the numbers of livestock, but rather to increase the forage on those lands which are capable of growing the proper amount of forage.

We are convinced that with a proper program of reseeding and range improvement, the carrying capacity of the ranges can be materially increased, and that instead of reducing the numbers of livestock they could increase the numbers of livestock grazed on the national forests. We know that you will agree such an increase would be desirable because of the great need to increase our meat supply.

#### **Funds for Education and Information**

We ask your Committee to make a thorough investigation of the appropriations of the various bureaus of the Department for propaganda. We feel that the appropriation for propaganda or press relations should be materially reduced.

In the Forest Service they have what is called an "Education and Information" Department which, in the judgment of stockmen, is used for propaganda and is contrary to the best interests of the Nation and the stockmen who produce both meat and fiber.

We suggest to your Committee that they have a thorough investigation made of the grazing resources of this country on lands controlled by the Federal Government, including Forest Service lands. Such investigation should be made by impartial experts not in any way connected with Department of Agriculture or Interior. This should be done so that the question of carrying capacity of the ranges could be determined.

We urge that your Committee require from the Forest Service and other bureaus in the Department of Agriculture a complete breakdown of their expenditures showing the amount spent by each division and each bureau for publicity.

#### **Research and Marketing**

We urge your Committee to appropriate the amount authorized by the Research and Marketing Act for 1949. While the appropriation for marketing research has been made in accordance with the provisions of the act, that for basic research has not been increased. We believe that the general or basic research program is even more important

than the marketing research, and much of the research is carried on in cooperation with the experiment stations and the State colleges of agriculture. We believe research will pay larger dividends than any other one single thing that can be done for agriculture. Much research needs to be done at the State level and this applies particularly to soil conservation. While we believe in economy, it is our opinion that it is false economy to make small appropriations for research as contemplated in the Research and Marketing Act. Economies that will reduce expenditures far more than the appropriations for research can be made through a reorganization of the Department.

## **Airplane Seeding on Idaho Ranges**

**EXPERIMENTAL** flights in Idaho under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior have shown that the broadcasting of seed pellets by airplane is a potential though not a guaranteed successful method of replenishing vegetation on millions of acres of depleted range land in the West, Secretary J. A. Krug said April 7, 1948. Preliminary reports on aerial pellet reseeding operations by the Bureau of Land Management on 20,000 acres of burned-over land in the Thorn Creek area north of Gooding, indicate that more speed in coverage, better seed protection, and greater seeding results might be attained through further improvements in pelletizing equipment and materials used in the test. Secretary Krug said that the University of Idaho would be invited to cooperate with the Department in further studies on the methods and results of pelletized reseeding of the Idaho range land.

Revegetation of denuded range areas is one of the major problems confronting the Bureau of Land Management in its administration of the more than 150 million acres of public range land which provide forage for approximately 9 million head of livestock annually. The use of the airplane for the distribution of seeds over wide areas has been the subject of experimentation by the Bureau for the past few years.

Frankly admitting that the aerial planting of pelletized seeds still is in the trial-and-error stage of development, Bureau Director Marion Clawson further explained that the Idaho experiments included the combining of seeds of crested wheat grass and clover, native clay and phosphate fertilizer into pellets of three-eighths and one-quarter inches in size, and the discharge of these pellets from planes flying at altitudes ranging from 300 to 500 feet. Some difficulties were encountered in the preparation of satisfactory pellets, the report on the Idaho experiment points out, and the sowing was not completed in time to permit determination of the degree of seed germination resulting from the flights.

The report further points out that the Idaho experimental areas on Thorn Creek and Rattlesnake Butte presented problems representative of those found in range lands aggregating more than 10 million acres in Idaho and Oregon. Most of the area needing treatment is too rough for ground methods, the costs of on-ground methods too high in relation to values achieved and ground methods too slow for the size of the job to be done, Director Clawson said. For example, it is estimated that it will take 200 years to reseed the 10 million-acre area if speedy low cost airplane technique cannot be utilized for the job.



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*Herbert B. Maw*  
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# Lively Wool Month in Range Country

**T**HE lull in wool activity in the western area which developed late in March proved to be only a temporary affair. April saw buying and contracting, in Texas and Montana particularly, approaching the tempo of the good old days. In a good many instances, the wools purchased went direct to mills.

In Texas midmonth, according to Al Sledge in the San Angelo Standard, there were "six days of the most hectic wool buying in many years," with buyers "scampering from warehouse to warehouse seeking the better fleeces as they were unloaded at warehouse doors." One Corriedale clip in Menard made the top of 66 cents per pound. A few sales of 12-months' wool at 61 cents were reported: 10,200 fleeces from the Sanderson Wool Warehouse, 100,000 pounds of lambs' wool at Brady and a Delaine clip from the Menard area. Fifty-seven cents was paid, it is reported, for a carload of 1948 12-months' wool by the Western Wool & Mohair Company at San Angelo.

Interesting item of the month for Texas, however, is the sale of 23,000 "skirted" fleeces of 12-months' wool by C. B. (Dutch) Wardlaw of Del Rio to the Draper Top Company. The purchase was made on the basis of clean wool, to be determined by a core test in Boston. The wool is expected to bring the producers from 70 to 75 cents on a grease basis, which will be close to the record Texas price of 78 cents, paid in 1919. Some observers predict that this method of selling wool, on the clean basis, will become more popular as time goes by.

For 8-months' Texas wools, between 46 and 51 cents was paid during April.

Up to the 10th of the month, between four and five million pounds of 1948 wools were reported as either sold or contracted, and by the middle of June, it is predicted, all of the good Texas wools will have been sold. The effects of the drought are said to be showing up in some of the Texas wools.

Montana was another hot spot in wool during April, and by the month's end estimates were that one and a half million pounds of wool had been consigned and about two million pounds contracted or sold. The month's high price in that State was reported at 56¼ cents

net to the grower. It was paid for 10,000 fleeces in the White Sulphur Springs area. Fifty-six cents was paid for 8,000 fleeces in the Browning area. About 35,350 fleeces were contracted during the latter half of the month in the northern part of Montana at 50 to 56 cents, the average price being around 54 cents.

Of the one and a half million pounds of wool consigned, 60 percent was reported as fine, 20 percent as half blood, 15 per cent as three-eighths and 5 per cent as quarter blood.

In Arizona about 122,000 pounds of fine wool was consigned during April and about 32,000 pounds sold at 55 cents.

It was also a busy wool month in California, where 55 cents f.o.b. shipping point was reported as being offered for 12-months' northern Mendocino County wools, mostly from Rambouillet and Merino type sheep; some from Corriedale and Romeldale. Some 12-months' wools grown in Nevada and Yuba Counties and Sacramento Valley were contracted, f.o.b. shipping point, at 61 cents for ewes' wool and 64 cents for yearling, while 53½ cents, f.o.b. shipping point, was recently paid for 12-months' wool in the Cloverdale section. From 48 to 52 cents per pound for 12-months' wool was the general price range in California.

Little activity was reported in Nevada the fore part of April, but later in the month buyers were again making offers to contract, and some 150,000 pounds of fine wool were taken at 42 to 46 cents.

In Utah late in April and early in May, 25,000 pounds of fine and half-blood wool was reported sold at 59 and 60 cents, landed at the mill on the eastern seaboard, and another lot of 30,000 pounds at 59 cents, same basis. All of these wools come from Central Utah. Earlier in April quite a lot of fine and half blood was said to have been sold at 51 to 52 cents. Fifty thousand pounds of fine and 10,000 pounds of half blood from Jericho (Juab County) was sold at 47½ cents.

Since little fine and half blood is produced in Idaho, most of the 1948 clip is being handled through the Commodity Credit Corporation, and by the end of April it was thought that about 7

million pounds had been so consigned. Fine and half-blood wools graded out of some consigned clips have brought from 50 to 52 cents. There have been some outright sales also in Idaho, one clip going at 40 cents, another at 41½ cents, one at 43 cents and one at 45 cents.

From Washington comes the report that about 75 percent of the range clips of that State have been sold or will be sold at the shearing corral. Clips that are mostly fine and half blood have sold from 46 to 52 cents per pound. Prices of mixed clips are in the range of 40 to 45 cents per pound. Only one sale at less than 40 cents is reported; it went at 39 cents. A few of the fine wool clips have been going to Boston, but most of the wool has been sold to Portland Mills or Portland dealers. Due to an open winter in Washington, with green feed, the staple is considerably longer than usual, and clips are running from one to four pounds heavier per fleece; some clips average upwards of 15 pounds per fleece.

In South Dakota considerable wool was contracted in some of the sections in the western part of the State at prices ranging from 48 to 52 cents, although occasional offers for extremely choice wool were above these figures. A definite resistance on the part of growers toward contracting at this time, is reported from that State. This is believed due to the fact that prices have gradually advanced, and growers now feel that wool is in a very strong position and prefer to wait until shearing begins, so that they will know whether the clip is up to the average or above. In all sections of South Dakota, competition over fine and half blood is reported as extremely keen. It is estimated that in the western part of the State, one and a half million pounds is under contract at a fixed price, and another two million pounds contracted under free shearing advances with price to be established later.

Wyoming growers apparently have the same feeling as those in South Dakota. In other words, they are waiting until shearing to dispose of their wool. However, early in May reports were coming in that wools in that State shrinking under 60 percent were being contracted at 45 to 55 cents. Late in

April some 8,700 fleeces, mostly fine, were contracted at 53 cents in the Meeteetse area.

In the Dolores, Colorado, area, buyers were very active late in the month, and brought some 200,000 pounds of mixed, staple, French combing, half and three-eighths blood wools at 33 to 47½ cents. Wools are said to be very light in that section this year.

The new purchase prices of the Commodity Credit Corporation do not affect, to a great extent, the wool market, particularly as to direct sales, as transactions are being made above the C.C.C. level price for fine and half-blood wools. The current market top on a clean basis is considered as \$1.40 as against \$1.32, the top price in the C.C.C. purchase program.

Sales of old C.C.C. wools continue at a good rate, and the total of such sales from the first of the year to April 10 has been estimated at 105,100,000 pounds. On April 10 the volume of wools in the hands of the C.C.C. was figured at 240,300,000 pounds. Opinion is expressed that much of the hold-over wool is unsuitable for use in this country, and an outlet for some of it may develop through the operation of the Economic Cooperation Administration which handles European relief work. A tentative allotment of \$24,600,000 is said to have been made by that organization for wool which may mean purchase of raw wool material to go into lower cost clothing for relief.

Underlying factors in the wool market, both at home and abroad, are strong. With the high rate of employment here and the preparedness program, wool consumption during 1948 is expected to continue at a high level, although differences of opinion are expressed on whether or not it will equal that for 1947 when 1,014,089,000 pounds of grease wool was consumed, making the seventh consecutive year in which consumption topped the billion-pound mark.

The proportionately greater use of domestic wool will also continue. In fact some wool market commentators question whether there will be enough foreign wool of the type wanted in this country available to fill the requirements.

Since foreign auctions reopened early in April after the March closing when prices slumped considerably, general strength was in evidence, and as the month proceeded, prices firmed up so that at the end they were back almost

to the February peak again. Some superfine Merino wools were reported as selling at 119 pence. Generally the clean price of the best Australian wools was figured at \$1.56 to \$1.57 at the end of the month.

While there seems to be some variation in the ideas as to what extent U.S. buyers are operating at foreign auctions, late reports in the Commercial Bulletin indicate they are purchasing steadily under keen competition from local mills and European countries.

Apparently the clothing needs of the world piled up during the war years have not yet been satisfied.

## New Selling Prices of C.C.C.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture announced April 12, 1948, a new schedule of selling prices for all wools acquired by Commodity Credit Corporation under its price support program. The new schedule, effective April 12, 1948, establishes minimum selling prices for certain 1948 wools at appraisal price levels. Selling prices for all other 1948 program wools, and for most wools of earlier programs, re-

main the same under the new schedule as they were in the sales schedule of October 1947.

Changes in the new schedule apply to greasy, shorn fine and half-blood wools of average French combing and longer staple from the 1948 clip, which are increased by 7 to 9 cents a pound over such wools acquired under CCC's price-support program during previous years.

The schedule also increases minimum selling prices for short French combing and clothing wools of the 1948 clip by 3 cents a pound for the fine grade and 2 cents a pound for the half-blood grade. Similar changes in the schedule of selling prices for 1948 greasy worsted type pulled wools increase the selling prices of such wools by 1 to 3 cents a pound.

The Department will seek no premium price this year on the carbonized wools it may offer for sale. Under previous sales programs such wools have brought a 10-cent a pound premium over prices for scoured wools (carbonized wools are those which have been chemically treated to eliminate vegetable matter.)

## Wool Work at South Dakota College

WOOL growers in South Dakota and adjoining areas recently had the opportunity of seeing wool in the various stages of processing, from the time it leaves the sheep's back until it returns to the consumer in the form of

blue serge suits, wool socks or red flannels.

The exhibit was prepared by the South Dakota State College's newly organized Block and Bridle Chapter and displayed at the recent Little International Show, which was held at South Dakota State College.

Samples of wool that had gone through different phases in the process of manufacture were shown and arranged in such a manner that everyone could easily visualize how wool was processed and manufactured into finished goods.

Producers and consumers from farms and cities showed a great deal of interest in the display and indicated a desire for further expansion and improvement in the industry.

Thirty boys also competed at the Little International in the wool judging contest for the Eberle Trophy presented each year by Dean A. M. Eberle of the College of Agriculture at the South Dakota College. Herb Brandner of Herreid, South Dakota, was the winner.



The S. D. College Exhibit

# 1948-49 Sewing Contest Opens

THE American Wool Council has begun specific work on the 1948-1949 "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest which last year was pronounced, by a leading needlecraft authority, one of the most successful ventures ever attempted in a specialized contest for home sewing.

The "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest, which is now on an annual basis, stresses wool fabric as the ideal material for home sewing. The contest provides a natural peg on which the American Wool Council can present the fashion-rightness and economy of using wool for creating useful apparel.

This year's contest will open officially May 15, 1948, and culminate February 3, 1949, following a two-day fashion show at San Antonio, Texas, in conjunction with the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association. Although the contest will be run this year on the same general lines as the initial contest, there are several minor changes. The judging cards have been streamlined, with scoring points reduced to essentials and a great deal of latitude left to the discretion of the judges. This revision is a distinct improvement, the Council feels, in that it allows the judges to grade an over-all picture rather than a segmented point by point mathematical result. The competition will also be divided into contestant classes: junior and beginners. As present plans stand, the junior group will include girls from 18 to 22 and beginners group will comprise those whose ages are from 14 to 17. This set-up of two categories will allow fairer judging of the entry garments. A 15-year-old who makes her own apparel will be judged with girls of similar age and not be expected to live up to the more experienced young women who are both older and better informed in the skill of needle work.

As in last year's contest the Women's Auxiliary members will supervise all State and local contests. Local and State awards will be very similar to those presented last year and again will be announced and distributed by offic-

ers of the Women's Auxiliary. National prizes cannot be announced at this time due to the fact that negotiations in several cases are still under way. The new official contest brochure is expected to be issued long before college and high school students are released from school for summer vacation. This will allow teachers and home demonstration department heads to organize their groups carefully, and to talk up the contest among their students.

Last year's contest resulted in approximately 1,000 columns of news print including scores of published photographs of the various national winners. The American Wool Council has compiled all material and clippings relating to last year's project in one large scrapbook. This material is now on display in the Council's New York office and has received much favorable comment from interested groups in the woolen pattern and sewing materials fields.

F. E. Ackerman, executive director of the Council, has contacted firms additional to the three large woolen companies who comprised last year's award donors. In discussing their possible participation in this year's contest he has steadfastly held to the idea that any company who acts as an award donor must be sincerely interested in the subject of home sewing and in the consumption of American wool. In several cases where companies were ap-

## Secretariat Official Entertained

Dr. Eric Carter, who, as director of the research work of the International Wool Secretariat, is studying research work at various mills and educational institutions in this country, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by F. E. Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council, in the private dining room of the Senate Building, Washington, D. C. on April 16. At this luncheon Dr. Carter was presented to a group of western Senators and Congressmen.

The need for research, particularly in an effort to give a softer feel to fabrics made from medium wools which are now bypassed by the public in favor of materials made from the scarce fine wools, was explained by Mr. Ackerman. This, he said, was the purpose of the proposed project which it is hoped will be set up at the Textile Institute at Princeton, New Jersey, as a joint affair between the International Wool Secretariat and the American Wool Council. Dr. Carter said that his group was looking with a good deal of favor on the plan. He pointed out also that through such research work, ways of improving spinning qualities of fine wool would also be developed, which would be of great value to fine wool producers.

Many of the Congressmen and Senators took part in the informal discussion which followed Dr. Carter's talk.

parently interested in only the publicity to be derived from offering a prize in the contest, Mr. Ackerman has declined additional entries to the slate of contributors' list.

Several editors of national magazines have been contacted and interviewed on the subject of possible coverage of special features relating to winners in the 1948-1949 "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest. An extensive program for store tie-ups throughout the West has also been outlined and is now being put in active operation.

## Oregon Worsted Company Awards for Pacific International

THE Oregon Worsted Company, Portland, Oregon, last year provided \$250 for distribution among three different phases of the 4-H Club Show at the Pacific International. They were as follows:

**Sheep Division:** To the highest scoring sheep club member, the following awards were made: 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$17.50; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$12.50; 5th, \$10; 6th, \$7.50; 7th, \$5; 8th, \$5.00; 9th, \$5; 10th, \$2.50. Total amount, \$100.

**Wool Show:** In the 4-H Wool Show, the Oregon Worsted Company provided awards in the following classifications:

1. Fine and Half Blood
2. Three-eighths
3. Quarter Blood
4. Low Quarter and Braid

The premiums offered were \$4, \$3, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1 in each classification, or a total of \$50.

**Home Economics Division:** In the Home Economics Division of the Pacific International, the Oregon Worsted Company's Special Awards were as follows: To the highest scoring all-wool dresses or suits made and exhibited by 4-H Club members, the following awards were made: 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$17.50; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$12.50; 5th, \$10; 6th, \$7.50; 7th, \$5; 8th, \$5; 9th, \$5; 10th, \$2.50. Total amount, \$100.

After observing the success of the 1947 project and the enthusiasm with which the awards were received by 4-H Club members in the various phases of sheep and wool projects, the Oregon Worsted Company is repeating the offer for the 1948 Pacific International Livestock Exposition.

As president of the Company, Mr. Roy T. Bishop is taking an active interest in the entire program.



# WOOL GROWERS...

DO YOU REALIZE THAT CLEAN WOOL PRICES  
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Be sure you get top prices for your clip by selling  
it on a clean wool basis.

HAVE IT CORE-TESTED.

The United States Testing Company, Inc. (an independent, non-government testing laboratory) is now placing coring units and establishing coring stations throughout the West, so that core-sampling facilities will be available to wool growers and handlers in this territory.

Arrangements have been made for United States Testing Company core sampling facilities in the following states:

Texas . . . . .	(3)	Idaho . . . . .	(1)
Colorado . . . . .	(2)	Oregon . . . . .	(1)
Montana . . . . .	(2)	New Mexico . .	(1)
Wyoming . . . . .	(2)	South Dakota .	(1)

Additional Sampling Stations Will Be Set Up As Required.

## WAREHOUSES & HANDLERS

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For location of the nearest available sampling crew and for further information on CORE-TESTING your wool, wire or write



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Chicago, Ill. ★ New York, N. Y. ★ Los Angeles, Cal.

# Lamb Market Review

## Central Market Prices

**T**HE April lamb market was a pretty brisk affair, with new price gains each week and values advancing during the month to the highest levels since early January. In fact, the demand was so good that the discrimination against heavier-weight lambs was considerably lessened.

Good and choice slaughter lambs

started out the first week of April at \$23 to \$24.50. By the end of the month they were bringing \$25 to \$26.

A part deck of choice blackfaced Colorado spring lambs sold at Chicago the second week of April at \$26.50. This represented the first sizable shipment of spring lambs at that market this season. The first shipment of the season of Idaho spring ranch lambs was received on the Ogden market the second

week of April. They weighed 102 pounds and brought \$25. The following week a short load of 94-pound Idaho springers sold there at \$25.25. Heavier lambs, weighing 114 to 136 pounds, sold the first week of April from \$20.50 to \$23. Good and choice Arizona spring lambs sold in Kansas City early in the month from \$23.75 to \$25. At Fort Worth spring lambs hit a new high for the season at that market the second week of April, when they brought \$24.

Good and choice woolled slaughter ewes sold during the month at various markets from \$11 to \$13. Good and choice feeding and shearing lambs weighing from 72 to 89 pounds sold during the month in a price range of \$20.75 to \$23.25.

## Country Sales and Contracting

California's rain clouds continued to make up for lost time during April. This held down truck loadings of livestock in the interior valleys somewhat during the month. The storms and warm growing weather halted the need to sell pairs of ewes and lambs and ladino clover pastures there are expected to feed out all available feeder lambs from the San Joaquin Valley. Most spring lambs in the Sacramento Valley and in districts north of San Francisco Bay have good pastures. Most of the large bands are contracted. A few fat spring lambs in the Sacramento Valley were sold the latter part of April at \$23 and \$24. Some to go on ladino clover were sold straight across at \$21.75 per hundred.

The bulk of the lambs in Oregon have been contracted for future delivery. Good whitefaced bands have been contracted straight across, ewes and wethers mixed, from \$20.50 to \$21 per hundred. Bulk of the bands of blackfaced lambs were contracted largely at \$20 per hundred, with a few down to \$19. These were mostly in eastern Oregon.

Sales in Montana the latter part of April were as follows: Milligan area, 1700 blackfaced ewe lambs, fall delivery, \$22.50 per hundred; Shonkin area, 2000 mixed blackfaced lambs, fall delivery, \$20 per hundred; Shonkin area, 1000 whitefaced wether lambs, fall delivery, \$18 per hundred; Valier area, 1100 mixed blackfaced lambs, fall delivery, \$20 per hundred; Valier area, 1100 breeding ewes, running ages, \$8 per head, fall delivery (50 out at half price); Stanford area, 1200 mixed white-

## Pork versus corn meal

**A** REDUCTION in livestock is being advocated in order that the grain which would otherwise be fed to the livestock can be used to feed hungry people in other countries. Grains say the advocates of livestock reduction, will provide humans with more calories if eaten in their natural state than will the meat which might be produced from them.

Nutritive values cannot be determined solely by caloric count. This fact is made evident in a study entitled "Using Resources to Meet Food Needs" published in 1943 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In this study the Bureau considered the various elements that determine nutrition—calories, fats, minerals, vitamins, etc.—and by weighting them in a manner which the researchers

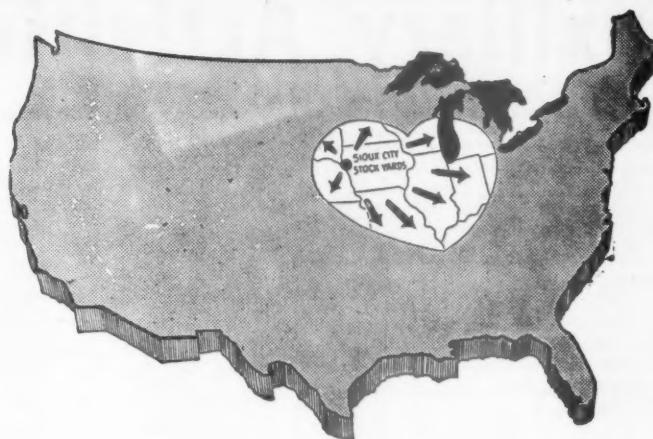
believed warranted, developed a relative measure of food values based on what can be obtained from different crops per unit of land resource. According to this measure pork has a rating of 201 against a rating of 181 for corn meal.

In other words, it would seem from this study that our nation's tremendous corn production is more valuable to the human race in the form of pork than it would be in the form of corn meal.

believing that the nation's farmers would make a greater contribution to the world's hungry people by increasing their production of grains and other livestock feeds than they would by reducing the number of meat animals which they make ready for the market.

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## SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS

faced lambs, fall delivery, \$20 per hundred; Milligan area, 900 mixed white-faced lambs, fall delivery, \$19 per hundred.

E. E. M.

### Stockmen Make The Magazines Again

THE May 1948 issue of Liberty tells something of the stockmen's side of the grazing use of public lands, in an article entitled, "No Home On The Range." Authored by Sherman Baker and Bill McClure, it carries the sub-head "High-handed Bureaucrats are slowly squeezing the cattle raisers off our public lands, a fact that is not going to help a hungry world."

So far as we know, this is one of the very few friendly articles to appear in any magazine with a national circulation in recent years. Thanks to Liberty.

Not so good is the brief statement in the April 7 issue of Pathfinder. While purporting to set up both sides of the controversial public lands question, particularly as it applies to the Forest Service grazing lands, the statement is "slanted" against the stockmen.

#### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1948	1947
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Three Months	3,730,000	4,050,000
Week Ended	April 24	April 26
Slaughter at 32 centers	182,529	279,748
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Good and Choice	\$26.08	\$21.76
Medium and Good	23.52	19.48
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Choice 40-45 pounds	53.80	41.80
Good 40-45 pounds	52.50	40.30
Commercial, All Weights	49.38	35.80

#### Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered—March

Average live weight (pounds)	101.2	101.4
Average yield (percent)	46.4	46.1
Average cost per 100 lbs. to packers (\$)	20.57	21.70

#### Federally Inspected Slaughter—March

Cattle	987,000	1,228,000
Calves	566,000	644,000
Hogs	3,574,000	3,406,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,175,000	1,237,000



# Auxiliary Activities

## Women's Auxiliary National Wool Growers Association

Mrs. Delbert Chipman, President  
American Fork, Utah

Mrs. Dan Hughes, First Vice President  
Montrose, Colorado

Mrs. Merle Drake, Second Vice President  
Challis, Idaho

Mrs. Nina Lung, Historian  
Yakima, Washington

Mrs. V. F. Houston, Secretary-Treasurer  
American Fork, Utah

Mrs. Ross Buckwalter, Corresponding  
Secretary  
American Fork, Utah

Mrs. Emory Smith, Press Correspondent  
1835 Yalecrest Avenue  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Parliamentarian  
487—11th Avenue  
Salt Lake City, Utah

## State Auxiliary Presidents

### Colorado:

Mrs. Eugene O'Connor  
Nathrop, Colorado

### Idaho:

Mrs. J. W. Jones  
Hagerman, Idaho

### Montana:

Mrs. S. E. Whitworth  
Box 751  
Dillon, Montana

### Oregon:

Mrs. A. J. Connolly  
Maupin, Oregon

### South Dakota:

Mrs. Ward Van Horn  
Buffalo, South Dakota

### Texas:

Mrs. John Will Vance  
Golden Hoof Farms  
Coleman, Texas

### Utah:

Mrs. Emory Smith  
1835 Yalecrest Avenue  
Salt Lake City, Utah

### Washington:

Mrs. H. L. Mesecher  
Box 207  
Goldendale, Washington

### Wyoming:

Mrs. Howard Flitner  
Diamond Trail Ranch  
Greybull, Wyoming

## TEXAS

**T**HE Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association met at Ozona, Texas, on March 27, in connection with the first quarterly meeting of the Texas Association. Ozona is a hospitable West Texas town and due to a great deal of oil activity in that vicinity, hotel accommodations are limited but Ozonians opened their homes to the visitors. A reception committee at the local hotel directed guests to their rooms and provided programs of entertainment and meetings.

On the evening of March 26, preceding the day of the regular meeting, open house was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Taylor for all visiting people. This was followed with a dance as a courtesy of the Ozona Rhythm Club.

The women were guests at a Coffee at the home of Mrs. C. E. Davidson on the morning of March 27, and this was followed by an auxiliary business session. Mrs. H. C. Noelke of San Angelo, Mrs. Clayton Puckett of Fort Stockton, Mrs. P. K. McIntosh of Eldorado, Mrs. Fowler McEntire of Starling City, and Mrs. John Will Vance of Coleman, made reports on their trip in January to the National Wool Growers' convention. A recording of a radio broadcast over Station KDYL at Salt Lake City featuring Mrs. A. J. Connolly of Oregon, winner of the "Queen of the Woolies" contest and Mrs. J. W. Vance of Texas, as runner-up in the contest,

## NEW STATE AUXILIARIES

**The National Auxiliary officers and members join in welcoming two new organizations into the fold: The Montana Auxiliary under the leadership of Mrs. S. E. Whitworth of Dillon, Montana, and the South Dakota Auxiliary with its new president, Mrs. Ward Van Horn of Buffalo, South Dakota. These two groups have recently sent in their membership dues and are going ahead with plans for promoting lamb and wool, including the "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest.**

**Again welcome, new members!**

## "MAKE IT YOURSELF WITH WOOL" NEWS

Word has come from the American Wool Council that the brochures covering rules and scoring chart for the 1948-1949 contest will be out the latter part of May. This will be welcome news for those auxiliaries who wish to launch the contest soon.

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Auxiliary are making plans to enter the contest this year and in several Western States where auxiliaries aren't organized, others have been appointed to sponsor the contest—so it looks like another big year for this promotional program.

was heard by the group. The women attending the national convention reported the luncheon and the "Queen of the Woolies" contest the most entertaining feature of the women's part of the convention program, and the Promotional Institute, the most educational.

The auxiliary discussed the 1948 "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest to be sponsored in cooperation with the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council. Tentative plans have been made by Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction, Texas, Chairman, and her advisory committee to have style shows early in November in about ten or twelve Texas towns. Girls entering the contest may model their wool garments at any one of these towns and the winners are eligible to enter the State contest to be held in San Angelo in December in connection with the annual meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. Several winners from the State will enter the national contest at the National Wool Growers' convention at San Antonio, Texas, in February, 1949.

An Extension Service Cooperation Committee composed of Mrs. E. S. Mayer of San Angelo, Mrs. Gilbert Marshall of Del Rio, and Mrs. S. A. Hartgrove of San Angelo, announced that the auxiliary would give a \$100 Government

Bond to the winner in the wool dress and suit division of the 4-H Club Girl's Dress Revue to be held at College Station, Texas, in September.

At noon the auxiliary, along with members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, were guests at a buffet luncheon. Spring flowers and lamb-shaped cakes made suitable decorations for the tables.

During the afternoon business session, reports were made by the following officers and committee chairmen: Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., first vice president and program chairman; Mrs. R. L. Walker, Fort Stockton, second vice president and membership chairman; Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Uvalde, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Theo. Grifis, Coleman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Aubrey Baugh, Marfa, parliamentarian; Mrs. Adam Wilson, Jr., Hunt, State publicity chairman; Mrs. Worth Evans, Fort Davis, resolution chairman; Mrs. J. L. Rieck, Roosevelt, historian; and Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., Kerrville, weaving center chairman.

The auxiliary voted to change the offices of secretary-treasurer and corresponding secretary to that of secretary and treasurer. Mrs. G. R. Kothmann of Junction was named chairman of the finance committee with Mrs. Floyd McMullan of Big Lake and Mrs. Ernest Williams of Paint Rock as members.

A book review of "Texas—A World in Itself" by George Sessions Perry, was given by Mrs. Dock Lee of Ozona. A Tea, featuring the Easter theme, was served the visiting women by their Ozona hostesses, and finished the interesting afternoon program.

#### UTAH NEWS

THE first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Utah Auxiliary met at the home of the newly elected President, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, recently to receive the books and records of the organization from the immediate past-president, Mrs. J. T. Murdock. Plans for the coming year's work were discussed. It is contemplated that the "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest will be carried on again and that the promotion of lamb will be furthered by contacting those in charge of the school lunch program throughout the State and urging them to use more of the cheaper cuts of lamb in their menus.

#### Salt Lake City Chapter

At the March 8 meeting in the President's Suite, Hotel Utah, the following list of members was submitted by the Nominating Committee for election:

For president, Mrs. Ed. J. Voca; vice president, Mrs. Wm. Graef; secretary, Mrs. David J. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Jas. A. Hooper; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Gilbert Howard; auditor, Mrs. H. S. Erickson; historian, Mrs. Alice G. Smith.

Mr. Ford Augsburgur was the guest speaker for the afternoon, talking about shrubs and flowering trees suited to the intermountain climate and soil, and answering garden queries.

March 19th saw the third in a series of Dessert Bridge parties for the purpose of raising funds for the Salt Lake Chapter, at the home of Mrs. Maud Smith. Five tables were entertained.

Material for the Auxiliary Section should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Press Correspondent, 1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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FOR SHEEP HOG CATTLE  
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A handy powder that clots the blood.

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Elastration — a new, bloodless, rapid method of castrating and docking lambs— No cutting, no crushing. Simple to use. Write today for full information.

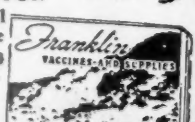
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Colorful  
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## The Arid West, Past and Present

(Continued from page 14)

er that is it carried away by the wash of rains and the indurated rock has no greater endurance than the more friable shales and sandstones, but in a dry climate the softer rocks are soon carried away, while the harder rocks are washed naked, and the rains make but slow progress in tearing them to pieces—thus numerous abrupt ledges."

Powell's "Physical Characteristics of Lands of the Arid Region" says:

"The irrigable lands and timber lands constitute but a small fraction of the arid region. Between the lowlands on the one hand and the highlands on the other is found a great body of valley, mesa, hill, and low mountain lands. To what extent, and under what conditions can they be utilized? Usually they bear a scanty growth of grasses. These grasses are nutritious and valuable both for summer and winter pasturage. Their value depends upon peculiar climatic conditions; the grasses grow to a great extent in scattered bunches, and mature seeds in larger proportion per-

haps than the grasses of the more humid regions. In general the winter aridity is so great that the grasses when touched by the frosts are not washed down by the rains and snows to decay on the moist soil, but stand firmly on the ground all winter long and 'cure', forming a quasi uncut hay. Thus the grass lands are of value both in summer and winter. In a broad way, the greater or lesser abundance of the grasses is dependent on latitude and altitude; the higher the latitude the better are the grasses, and they improve as the altitude increases. In very low altitudes and latitudes the grasses are so scant as to be of no value; here the true deserts are found. The conditions obtain in southern New Mexico, where broad reaches of land are naked of vegetation, but in ascending to the higher lands the grass steadily improves. Northward the deserts soon disappear, and the grass becomes more and more luxuriant to our northern boundary. In addition to the desert lands mentioned, other large deductions must be made from the area of the pasturage lands. There are many districts in which the 'country rock' is composed of incoherent sands and clays; sometimes sediments of ancient Tertiary lakes; elsewhere

sediments of more ancient Cretaceous seas. In these districts perennial or intermittent streams have carved deep waterways, and the steep hills are ever washed naked by fierce but infrequent storms, as the incoherent rocks are unable to withstand the beating of the rain. These districts are known as the mauvaises terres or bad lands of the Rocky Mountain Region. In other areas the streams have carved labyrinths of deep gorges and the waters flow at great depths below the general surface. The lands between the streams are beset with towering cliffs, and the landscape is an expanse of naked rock. These are the alcove lands and canon lands of the Rocky Mountain Region. Still other districts have been the theater of late volcanic activity, and broad sheets of naked lava are found; cinder cones are frequent, and scoria and ashes are scattered over the land. These are the lava-beds of the Rocky Mountain Region. In yet other districts, low broken mountains are found with rugged spurs and craggy crests. Grasses and chaparral grow among the rocks, but such mountains are of little value for pasturage purposes.

"After making all the deductions, there yet remain vast areas of valuable

## GUTHRIE Corriedales

Aust. Sheep Breeders' Show, Melbourne, 1946:—In Open Ram Classes the Guthrie Stud Scored 25 Points out of Possible 26 and Won Champion and Res. Champion.

The Champion cost the AUSTRALASIAN RECORD PRICE OF \$3,150 on property, plus free service of 40 ewes. . . .

His FLEECE was tested by the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, to be a true 50's quality all over and ABSOLUTELY HAIR FREE. . . .

Officially weighed by Dalgety & Co., Ltd.—Weight, 283 lbs. . . . WEIGHT OF FLEECE OF 10 MONTHS GROWTH, 35½ LBS., EQUAL TO OVER 40 LBS. FOR 12 MONTHS GROWTH. . . .

EIGHT GUTHRIE'S STUD RAMS IN 1946 AVERAGED \$1039.50. New South Wales Press write as follows re the Guthrie Stud, which was founded upon STUD Lincoln and STUD Merino sheep, has nearly 70 YEARS HISTORY BEHIND IT, and HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE No. 1 STUD of Australia:—

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE GUTHRIE CORRIEDALE STUD IS THE GREATEST PRIZE WINNING STUD IN THE WORLD." "The remarkable successes of the Guthrie Stud at the Melbourne and Sydney Sheepbreeders' Shows, the Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth Royal Shows, when pitted against the best Corriedales in Australia, are practically UNPARALLELED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

IN MELBOURNE:—"For six out of the past seven years, the Guthrie Corriedales have TOPPED THE AUCTION SALES AGAINST ALL BREEDS, ALSO THE AVERAGES."

WOOL:—"For some years the highest price for other than Merino WOOL has been appraised for Corriedale Wool from a flock founded and maintained on PURE GUTHRIE BLOOD."



2-year-old Guthrie Corriedale Ram—Champion 1946 Melbourne Show, Sold for \$3,150, an Australian Record.

At the auction sales of wool in the great wool selling center, Geelong, Victoria, Australia, the greasy pure Corriedale wool from the Guthrie sold up to over \$1.00 per pound.

GUTHRIE STUD EXPORTED RAMS 1946 TO U.S.A., SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA! STUD RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.

## APPLY GUTHRIE, GEELONG, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA



pasturage land bearing nutritious but scanty grass. The lands along the creeks and rivers have been relegated to that class which has been described as irrigable, hence the lands under consideration are away from the permanent streams. No rivers sweep over them and no creeks meander among their hills.

"Though living water is not abundant, the country is partially supplied by scattered springs, that often feed little brooks whose waters never join the great rivers on their way to the sea, being able to run but a short distance from their fountains, when they spread among the sands to be reevaporated. These isolated springs and brooks will in many cases furnish the water necessary for the herds that feed on the grasses. When springs are not found wells may be sometimes dug, and where both springs and wells fail reservoirs may be constructed. Wherever grass grows water may be found or saved from the rains in sufficient quantities for all the herds that can live on the pasturage."

When livestock operators are warned of the dire effects of overgrazing they are told of the Asiatic countries—especially where a one-crop system prevails.

Great Britain, a country of 94,284 square miles with 12,000,000 cattle and 24,000,000 sheep, is a better illustration of a possible permanent agriculture by use of grass and livestock than a rice-producing country like China. It is rather farfetched to blame Asiatic conditions to livestock.

In Great Britain sheep are used to fertilize poor land. They are the "Golden Hoof."

The methods of grazing sheep are little understood by Stewart Chase, who says they take all vegetation "to the very nub." And if his hordes of buffalo left any grass he should not worry about one-half the number of sheep doing any more damage.

Many writers of today could well spend some time on the range. Sheep cannot be herded to 75 percent of the vegetation. Herders will not stay on the job if feed is not plentiful. Lambs cannot put on one-half pound per day on anything but plentiful, nutritious feed. Ewes in winter can not maintain their weight and produce 100 percent lamb crops on denuded ranges.

The conflict between watersheds and livestock exists only in the minds of people who will not study animal husbandry and who have made plans to remove the livestock.

The botanist insists upon a rigid control of grazing on the theory that root-stem and leaf must be in balance—leaves to manufacture plant food. What is the explanation for three to seven cuttings of alfalfa where all leaves are removed—of the twenty cuttings of Kentucky blue grass with a lawn mower, thus keeping grass leaves down to one or two inches—of the almost complete removal of vegetation from grape roots to get fruit yields—of 75 to 80 percent pruning of peach growth—of half the raspberry growth cut and numerous other practices which treat individual plant life according to its nature and habits of growth?

Grazing like pruning induces vegetative growth and is the best means of controlling destructive fires.

When domestic livestock on a three-month basis are removed and replaced by big game on a 12-month basis, the conservationist is interested in something other than watershed protection.

H. H. Bennett's recommendation is to treat the land according to its needs as judged by owner and specialist, both on the land, and cooperatively work the land to its adaptations. This finds the livestock man in the lead in grass planting and land management.

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a small sheep business on western grazing lands. It includes 2,000 ewes with about \$20,000 inventory value, a ranch with a few acres of cultivated land, with water, and around 5,000 acres of lambing ground with equipment worth about \$30,000.

A net income from wool and lamb sales is made when management is efficient enough to pay:

\$2.96 per ewe per year for labor.  
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.95 per ewe per year equipment improvements.

.46 per ewe per year shearing.

\$1.61 per ewe per year depreciation.

.32 per ewe per year taxes.

.38 per ewe per year grazing and leasing fees.

\$1.50 per ewe per year supplemental feed.

\$1.66 per ewe per year interest at 5 percent.

.35 per ewe per year miscellaneous costs, or a total cost per ewe of \$10.91

per year. (Sixty outfits showed a 39-cent loss in 1945.)

These costs cannot be paid by carelessly operating a sheep outfit. Grass is the life of the enterprise. Destruction of grass is destruction of the business. The 100 years of successful operation by thousands of operators should place them in the group of agricultural producers on a sound basis and nearer a permanent system than any other group, if not prevented by antagonistic legislation.

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# Around the Range Country

## ARIZONA

Ranges were only fair the fore part of April, more moisture needed. Few young lambs moved to market the second week. Fair growth in northern ranges, but stock water still limited. Still hot and dry end of the month. Sheep shearing in Salt River area nearing completion. Pastures below average; need moisture. Sheep moving to summer ranges.

### Mormon Lake, Coconino County

We did not leave for the summer range until April 25, it was a little bit drier on the winter range than usual. The sheep wintered well.

Lambing has begun (May 3), and, in general, about 90 percent of the lambs were saved. Due to very cold weather a great number of the lambs were frozen. We had plenty of help.

Sheep have been shorn at a contract rate of 30 cents. We pay extra for tags.

About 75 percent of the wool in this area has been consigned, mostly fine. Approximately 25 percent of the fine wool has been contracted at 40 to 55 cents.

Antonio Gonzale

## CALIFORNIA

Grains and grass growing nicely. Livestock thriving. Supplemental feeding discontinued in many districts the first week. Temperatures slightly above normal in central and south and on immediate coast. Light to moderate precipitation. Ranges showed improvement last week, especially in northern two-thirds. Livestock thriving.

## COLORADO

Temperatures near normal first of month. Livestock in good condition, but heavy feeding still necessary. Summer ranges becoming green middle of month, but feeding still necessary, widely scattered precipitation last week of month. Ranges improving and reported adequate in many sections. Livestock good. Lambing and shearing general. Movement to summer ranges.

### Craig, Moffat County

The feed is short this year and two to three weeks late compared to other springs (April 23). The sheep we had in the Rock Springs area wintered well.

Lambing will commence May 1 and continue through the 14th. Sheep are now being shorn with shearers receiving 25 cents with board and 37 cents without board. Last year's rate was 32 cents.

Approximately 50 percent of the '48 wool clip in this section has been consigned at an advance of \$1 per head, with no interest. Most of the fine wool has been contracted at 45 to 50 cents.

James Cooper



Suffolks produce big lambs, too, Mr. Bert L. Rosenlund of Meeker, Colorado, says, and sent this picture of a lamb of that breed that weighed 16 pounds at birth. We don't know anything about the little miss with the lamb, except that from appearances, she, also, is something very special.

### Meeker, Rio Blanco County

I am sending on a picture of one of our Suffolk lambs that weighed 16 pounds at birth, so Mr. Reed (Wool Grower, 3-'48, p. 38) can see that Hampshires aren't the only sheep which get a good start. This lamb is from one of our Suffolk ewes and a ram I purchased from Tracy Hess, Farmington, Utah. I don't think this is a champion weight as I have seen lambs born from our range ewes which seemed to be heavier than this one.

We have had a severe winter and a late spring (April 18). Our sheep are in poor condition to start shearing and to get to the lambing ground.

The forest reserve seems to be the

stockman's biggest worry here. It seems to me that if the forage on the reserve is being depleted as badly as is indicated by the forest men, then they have done a poor job. I am positive our privately owned ranges aren't suffering that much. I think the carrying capacity of the forest reserve could be increased if water were developed and if reseeding were carried on as we do on our privately owned ranges.

Bert L. Rosenlund

## IDAHO

Lower ranges looking well first of April. Cloudy and cool with recurrent precipitation second week, substantial in north and extreme southeast, but well under a half inch elsewhere. Stock starting to enter spring ranges end of month. Lambing finished.

### May, Lemhi County

We are having a cold, windy and very dry spring. Feed is short in this valley and the grass is just starting (April 24).

We have only 200 ewes but they lambed 135 per 100. The weather was fair during the February and March lambing. Sheep will probably be shorn around the middle of June. Last year's rate was 35 cents with board.

P. P. Routh

### April in Idaho

April has been a mean month in this State. Weather has been very cold and in this part of Idaho there's been no new moisture. Since 1911 when I first came here, we have never had as little moisture; just one good rain since January and little snow during the winter. Of course the grass is very short and as most of it is cheat, it already has headed out. In spite of all this, the lambs are in fair shape and one good rain and a little sunshine would make us forget the past. Practically all the hay and grain in central Idaho has been cleaned up, and the prospect for high priced hay next fall is excellent.

Cattle have not done as well as sheep, although they have had exclusive use of the range in this section during the past month.





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Write for List of Members who maintain  
foundation flocks in Suffolks, Hamp-  
shires, Panamas, Corriedales, Colum-  
bias, and Rambouillets.

There is some demand for crossbred yearling ewes for later delivery, but Idaho sheepmen are hard to please in this regard. Most of them want first cross Lincoln-Rambouillet yearlings and they must be big. These men have tried most kinds of yearlings and they like the first cross best. However, such yearlings are hard to find. I am told there are not more than 100 purebred Lincoln rams in the entire West. For many years the Williams & Pauly and the Cunningham Sheep & Land Company yearling ewes have come to Idaho. There is not enough of this kind to go around.

S. W. McClure  
May 1, 1948      Bliss, Idaho

**MONTANA**

Lambing progressing well first week. Livestock good. Snow gone except in mountains. Soil moisture deficient in southeast and north central. Lambing satisfactory middle of April. Average lamb crop in prospect.

**Norris, Madison County**

We have had a long winter and late spring. I have fed my sheep and cattle since November 3, 1947.

It is raining now (April 21)—a cold rain. Shed lambing was completed in April and range lambing commenced May 1. Shearing will begin in June.

The wool here in Madison County, in Beaverhead County, and in Gallatin County is the best to be found.

L. L. Sparks

**Roundup, Musselshell County**


The feed is starting (April 21), but we need rain. Sheep wintered well as the winter was mild.

Lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at 19 to 22 cents per pound. Fine-wool yearling ewes are selling from \$18 to \$22 and crossbreds at \$22.

Lambing help will be hard to get and quite expensive. Shearing will be done from June 15 to July 1 at 26 cents per head with board and 31 cents without. The contract rate is 26 cents and includes the shearers, power and often a wool jammer. Practically all of the wool in this area has been consigned—mostly fine and medium. An advance of \$1 per head was offered, with no interest.

The sheep business is all but dead in

this section. The few sheepmen who have held their outfits have now converted to cattle. A number of big out-



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fits from Texas and Oklahoma have bought in here.

There used to be a reservoir of old herders and lambing hands to draw on, but many have died and those left are too old to be useful. No new men are coming up; the young men just don't work on farms and ranches, and I can't say that I blame them. The few men available are a sorry bunch. It looks as though a man will have to cut down to what he can handle alone in order to stay in the sheep business.

It seems to me the method used to sell wool is about as fair as any—you get paid for what you have. Wool grading at the shearing pens is an interesting development. Of course, it wouldn't pay a small outfit to try it. I believe it would pay to just sack the backs and all the lower grades separately.

It rather appears that a fellow will have to concentrate on quality instead of quantity in sheep. The taxes and operating costs are so high you just can't afford to run scrubby stock.

There is a great deal of griping about the grazing districts in Montana, mostly by groups who have much of the range already. So far that has been the cheapest range we have. The issue is still in doubt.

Ben Stark

#### NEVADA

Temperatures fluctuated sharply first week, but precipitation negligible. Livestock and ranges showing improvement. State as whole needs moisture. Ranges improving steadily.

#### NEW MEXICO

Cold at beginning of month, with high winds. Ranges slow, but prospects generally good. Livestock fair to good second week. Feeding in many sections with supply short. At end of month, rain needed in southwest and central. Supplemental feeding continuing.

#### NEW MEXICO

##### Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County

Weather conditions during April have been good with plenty of moisture. Feed is still short (April 25) but it will be very good within the next two weeks when lambing starts around May 15. We will have ample help for lambing.

Shearing will commence about May 25, with shearers receiving 25 cents per head with board as they did last year.

Carlos Manzanares



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May, 1948

## OREGON

Lambing completed first of month except in south central. Very good lamb crop. Livestock good, but pastures short second week. As month ended, temperatures were near or slightly above normal. Livestock good and on ranges in east, but pastures too soft in west. Quality of lambs and fleece hurt by continued wet weather.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

High winds first week; very dusty. Livestock fair to good condition. Below freezing nights middle of month. Light precipitation. Lambing progressing well end of month.

### Belle Fourche, Butte County

We are running about 6700 breeding ewes and have 1200 yearling ewes. The ewes have wintered very well. We started feeding cake about the first of December and fed about a third of a pound a day straight through. Grass is coming in very good (April 23)—about one to two weeks earlier than usual. Two inches of rain fell on April 19 and 20. All the reservoirs on the range are full.

We started lambing the older ewes on April 20. One band of two-year-olds will start the first of May and the other band the fifth.

Men seem to be quite plentiful this

spring, but most of them are old or inexperienced.

I sold ewes in November for \$19 per head.

Shearing on the range bands will commence the middle of June. Shearers will receive 28 cents without board, the same as a year ago. The contract includes wool in the sack—everything but wranglers.

Not much wool has been consigned yet. I believe 45 to 50 cents is being offered.

Herb Clarkson

### Rapid City, Pennington County

A good general rain over all of South Dakota the first of the week of April makes the world look brighter (April 26).

H. J. Devereaux

## TEXAS

Drought conditions. Sheep and cattle in poor shape. Range and pasture feed retarded. Considerable supplemental feeding in west. Ewes generally in poor fleece and because of low milk flow, lambs getting off to slow start.

Dry and windy second week. Sheep shearing active. Livestock improving. Dry and windy end of April. Dry conditions intensi-

fied and particularly severe on western plateau, trans-pecos and south central.

### Hunt, Kerr County

None of the 1948 wool in this section has been consigned. An advance of 50 cents was offered but there were no takers; nor has any wool been contracted or sold (April 19).

Weather and feed conditions are good; however, we must have rain or feed is going to be scarce.

The sheep came through the winter in fair condition. Lambing has started. Lambs saved per hundred ewes will be about 70 percent of last year's number. We had two cold spells during lambing and help was scarce with that available very incompetent.

Most shearing will be done around June 1. Shearers will be paid 20 cents with board, same as a year ago.

Adam Wilson, Jr.

## UTAH

Storms first of month, improved soil conditions. Livestock generally in very good condition. Cold, stormy weather mid-April. Cool windy weather unfavorable for lambing. At end of month, ranges turning green, but most livestock still on winter ranges. Shearing well along in Southeast.



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## Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County

The weather is cold (April 17); feed is backward and ten days late in Duchesne and Uintah Counties. First hints of spring came around April 11. The sheep wintered poorly. Lambing commenced May 10. There have been a few sales of yearling ewes, ranging from \$20 and \$21 for fine-wool (whitefaced) yearlings to \$22, \$23 and \$26 for cross-breeds.

Sheep were shorn from April 12 through 15. Shearers received 30 cents with board and 34 cents without board, as compared to 32 cents a year ago. The contract rate was 30 to 34 cents and included penning the sheep, shearing, tying and sacking the wool.

About a third of the 1948 clip in this area has been consigned, including fine, half-blood, three-eighths and quarter-blood. One clip consisting of fine, half-blood and quarter-blood from the Craig, Colorado, area was consigned to an eastern firm at 51 cents.

From 50 to 60 percent of the wool has been contracted for sale in some sections. A clip in the Antelope area was contracted at 43 cents to 45 cents. About half was fine and medium and the other half, three-eighths and quarter-blood.

Blanche and M. A. Smith

## WASHINGTON

Temperatures averaged near normal the first week but below in west. Grass responding to warmer weather. Temperatures middle of month well below normal. Freezing nights general in east. Pastures good in west, poor in east. Warm weather proving beneficial latter part of month, with some improvement to pastures.

## Yakima, Yakima County

The spring range is very good in the Horseheaven area—far ahead of last year (April 22). We have had an abundance of rain. Flocks wintered very well.

Number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is a little better than last year, running around 140 percent. We were pleased with the good lambing weather and the best lambing crew since before the war.

Around the Range Country gives our sheepmen readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

There have been rumors of lambs being contracted for fall delivery at 21 cents to 21.50 cents.

Shearing is now in progress at the rate of 22 cents, with board, tallying with last year's rate.

About all of the three-eighths and quarter-blood wool has been contract-

# Pendleton

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Stockyards

ed; the fine and half-bloods are being bought outright at 40 to 42 cents.

Archie Prior

### Almota, Whitman County

Rain has been plentiful but the weather has been too cold for the grass to grow (April 29). Conditions are not as good as the past few years.

Flocks wintered well. Lambing will commence shortly.

We sheared the week of March 22 at 36 cents per head, which included shearing plant, wool tying, tromping and some of the wrangling. The shearers received 27½ cents with board compared to 25 cents last year.

Have the final returns on this year's wool. The net price per pound was 51.64 cents, which amounted to \$5.73 per head. The wool was shipped to Portland, Oregon, by railroad freight.

Mike Busch

### Eltopia, Franklin County

The weather is cool and dry, but there is much moisture in the ground (May 5). Feed is better than in two or three preceding years; spring range feed is excellent.

Flocks wintered well. Lambing commenced February 5, during which time we had cool weather. We had sufficient help—the labor situation seems to have eased up since a year ago. Lambs saved per 100 ewes numbered the same as last year.

A few lambs were contracted around April 20 at 22.50 cents for fall delivery.

Sheep were shorn April 10. Shearers were paid 25 cents with board, plus power, tying and tromping. This is an increase of 2 cents over last year's rates.

Most of the wool in this area is being sold this year. Norman Thoreson

### WYOMING

Favorable weather improved ranges, and livestock good beginning of April. Precipitation, mostly snow, near or above normal in extreme north and extreme west, elsewhere light. Livestock thin but about normal for season. Some feeding necessary second week. Small loss of lambs.

Last week, moisture needed to stimulate growth. Some lamb loss in extreme west account dampness, but in general, lamb crop about normal. Livestock satisfactory.

Some shearing in progress; delayed account weather.

### Rawlins, Carbon County

Most of the 1948 wool clip has been consigned here at an advance of \$1 per head with no interest. Included are fine and three-eighths.

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The weather is fair (April 22) and feed is improving. I think it will be very good. The sheep did not winter too well.

Lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at 18 cents.

Eureka Sheep Company

### Wyarno, Sheridan County

Range conditions at this time are good (April 7). Fewer ewes were run this year compared to a year ago—by 10 percent I would say.

Concentrates—30 percent protein—are selling at \$106 and alfalfa at \$22.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are being sold at \$22 as are crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes.

We have had no loss from predators for three years.

Production costs in 1947 were 20 percent higher than in 1945 and 10 percent higher than in 1946.

All of my '47 clip was handled through the Commodity Credit Corporation. It was graded fine, half-blood and medium, and brought 48 cents per pound. An average of \$4.90 per fleece was received. I asked for a re-appraisal. The University of Wyoming core-tested the wool and showed a 43 percent shrink; the appraiser set it at 53 percent.

Practically all of the 1948 wool has been contracted. Most brought 50 and 51 cents, while smaller clips brought 48 cents.

Paul John Dodd

### AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS

Another book by E. N. Wentworth—he's co-author also of *Shepherd's Empire*—is just off the press: *America's Sheep Trails*. It tells the complete, colorful story of the development of America's sheep industry, 667 pages, well illustrated and well written. Retail at \$7 a copy. Order yours through the National Wool Grower.

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